THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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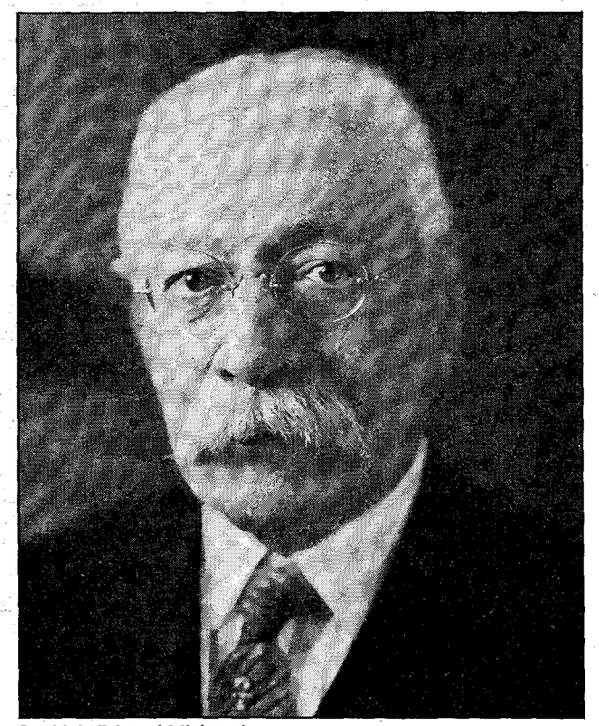
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE WICKERSHAM SCHEME OF DIVIDED ENFORCEMENT

WHETHER TAKEN AS "AN ENTERING WEDGE toward a loosening up of Prohibition," or as a step toward more efficient enforcement, the Wickersham suggestion that the "wholesale" enforcement work might be left to Washington and the "retail" work to the States revives and gives a new heat and vigor to Prohibition discussion. The submission of this plan by Governor Roosevelt of New York to the Conference of Governors at New London added significance to the first utterance on Prohibition by the chairman of President Hoover's commission on law enforcement. In the national capital, it was received as a suggestion of the highest importance, and altho the Governors gathered in Connecticut were for the most part chary about committing themselves on such a dangerous topic, between Governors and newspapers it was possible to gather in a very few hours the first reaction from spokesmen of practically every State in the Union. Partly because of the general terms used by Mr. Wickersham, there is no unanimity of either dry or wet sentiment, as will be shown as we quote comment from wet and dry leaders and from the press.



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"REASONABLY ENFORCEABLE"

Prohibition would be if enforcement activities were properly divided between Federal Government and States, says George W. Wickersham, head of the President's Law Enforcement Commission.

The letter from Mr. Wickersham to Governor Roosevelt was read by the Empire State Executive in connection with his discussion of crime at the Governors' conference on the 16th. After speaking of certain general phases of the commission's work and the need of cooperation from the States, Mr. Wickersham said:

"The Eighteenth Amendment has written into the Constitution of the United States a Prohibition of the importation, manufacture, transportation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The Amendment confers upon the States concurrent jurisdiction with the National Government for the enforcement of this measure. Thus far the Federal Government alone has borne the brunt of enforcement.

"It seems to me that the Governors' Conference might well consider approaching the Federal Government on some feasible proposal to share this burden. If the National Government were to attend to preventing importation, manufacture, and shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicants, the State undertaking the internal police regulation to prevent sale, saloons, speak-easies, and so forth, national and State laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable, and one great source of demoralizing and pecuniarily profitable crime removed."

The importance of the Wickersham idea "lies in the aptness of its application to present conditions," writes Mark Sullivan from Washington to the New York *Herald Tribune*, for "the States are tending more and more to shirk their responsibility." Democrats, both wet and dry, we read in a New York *World* dispatch, "profess to see in the Wickersham letter a striking resemblance to Al Smith's campaign revision program," and politicians of both parties, again both wet and dry, are inclined to consider the letter a trial balloon or feeler purposely exprest in general terms in order to draw out public opinion. Mr. Wickersham has submitted a question which the Governors to whom it was read "will have to discuss in detail when they get back home," thinks David Lawrence, of the Consolidated Press, who incidentally remarks that the idea of dividing enforcement authority "carries the whole Prohibition controversy back about twenty years, to the days when Congress was attempting to stop the importation of intoxicants into States which by their own laws had become dry." The wets were pleased, writes Clinton W. Gilbert, in the New York *Evening Post*, because "a good many of them have advocated a separation of functions of the States and the Federal Government in enforcing Prohibition":

The wets' idea of giving the States sole responsibility for enforcing Prohibition against the retail bootleggers and the speakeasy, while reserving to the Federal Government control only of manufacture, smuggling, and distribution in interstate trade is that wet States may wink at the retail bootlegger and the speakeasy. Several States, including New York and Wisconsin, have no State Prohibition-enforcement acts.

"The wet program would be to prevent such States from

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enacting any laws for the enforcement of Prohibition and to induce other States where the majority is wet, such as Illinois, for example, to repeal their State enforcement acts. Then there would be in effect local option."

But the drys, continues Mr. Gilbert, are not certain that it "would work out so advantageously for the wets":

"Once States had a definite responsibility for a part of Prohibition enforcement, a better case could be made for State enforcement acts than can be now, when such acts practically duplicate the Volstead and Jones laws.

"At any rate, it would be possible if the Wickersham plan were adopted for the dry organizations to put a degree of pressure upon the States which they are not now able to bring to bear."

"It would stimulate the drys now living in wet States to such activities to obtain local enforcement that all of the now so-called wet States would really become as dry as Kansas, except in their big cities," so an unnamed dry leader is quoted by Carter Field in the Washington *Post*.

THREADING THE CAMEL THROUGH THE NEEDLE'S EYE

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

Dry enforcement officials seem to look favoringly on the Wickersham suggestion. "Something along the line suggested by Mr. Wickersham must be done," says Prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman, in charge of Prohibition enforcement, says he heartily indorses Mr. Wickersham's position. In unofficial dry circles, Deets Pickett, research secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, says:

"Speaking generally, we are and have been in entire agreement all along with Mr. Wickersham's attitude concerning the division of enforcement. It is absurd to expect the Federal Government to cover the entire country, doing what should be done by the States and municipalities."

But Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of the same Board, is quoted as saying:

"Mr. Wickersham has been generally regarded as a wet by dry elements in the United States since, as Attorney-General in the Taft Cabinet, he was responsible for vetoing the law designed to protect dry territory from interstate shipments of liquor. His proposal that the States, and not the Federal Government, enforce Prohibition therefore causes me no surprize. I am amazed, however, that he made any kind of a statement when he is a member of a commission appointed to investigate the problem of enforcement, and bring up, not opinions, but only facts and findings."

Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.) who calls himself "a personal and political dry," says he thinks "Prohibition suffered the worst blow from Wickersham's statement that it has received since the Prohibition law was written on the books." And Andrew J. Volstead, father of the law bearing his name, is also critical, saying that "the work has to be dealt with as a unit":

"Detection of illegal manufacture, importation, or transportation, as well as violations of the permit system, come largely from prosecution of the speakeasies. To prevent the Government from dealing with local violations would deprive it of most of the sources of information, and largely paralyze the efforts."

Turning to wet circles, we find Henry H. Curran, President of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment, saying that he doesn't "exactly understand what Mr. Wickersham means." Senator Walsh of Massachusetts welcomes the Wickersham suggestion as an encouraging sign of a return to the State's rights policy of enforcement, and a representative wet member of the lower House, Mr. Britten of Illinois, finds here "the biggest constructive step toward real temperance that has come from an authoritative source since the World War."

Turning from the capital to the country at large, we find editorial or official comment from every section and all but half-a-dozen States of the Union. While a Governor, or one newspaper, does not necessarily represent the precise attitude of all the people of a given State, nevertheless, such a wide-spread expression of sentiment does help to show what impress the Wickersham proposals have made upon the country.

"States which have no enforcement laws, and therefore would be most affected at first by Mr. Wickersham's plan, are Maryland, which never has passed a dry law; New York, Wisconsin, Montana, and Nevada, which have repealed theirs. Connecticut and Rhode Island, which did not ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, have passed enforcement acts," we are reminded in the Baltimore *Sun*. So it will be of interest to note first press comment from those States. In Maryland, *The Sun* finds the Wickersham statement in sore need of clarification, except as it admits that Prohibition is not a success. In the opinion of Governor Ritchie, the plan "would not tend to remedy the crime situation which Mr. Wickersham's commission was appointed to study." In New York State, the New York *Telegram* sees "Wickersham on the right track." His proposals are along lines which the New York *Evening Post* "in principle" approves. "There is everything to be said for such a bargain" between the States and the Government as Mr. Wickersham seems to desire, thinks the New York *World;* "if the fanatics could be pushed aside, an arrangement might be made under which the States desiring it would enforce a certain amount of Prohibition in return for a certain amount of liberty." But the Brooklyn *Eagle* and Buffalo *Courier-Express* insist that the drys controlling Congress would not permit any such limitation of Federal authority.

In Wisconsin, which recently repealed its enforcement act, the Milwaukee *Journal* finds merit in the Wickersham plan:

"If the whole effort of the Federal Department is directed to choking off supply at its source, whether from rum-running or from stills, a better job can be done. And if a better job is done, the bootlegger tribe must naturally and automatically decrease in numbers. If the Government, by thus concentrating its activities, can more effectively shut off supplies, there will be little left for the States to do."

On the other hand, "with no enforcement machinery and with Federal forces removed," *The Montana Standard*, of Butte, fears its own State "might become one vast morass saturated with

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"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. What coffin-nail is in the hands of the talking films? (p. 24).
2. When was the "tariff of abominations" in force? (p. 56).
3. How many lives were saved by the Near East Relief? (p. 26).
4. What is the commonest crime among literary men? (p. 23).
5. Why was Christianity impotent to prevent the World War? (p. 28).
6. What Western railroad plans a new trunk line between New York and the Missouri River? (p. 52).
7. Who is "the other Bobby Jones" of golf? (p. 51).
8. What great effort is to be made by representatives of all the religious faiths? (p. 28).
9. In what European country are there approximately 106 women to 100 men? (p. 16).
10. Where is baroque architecture principally found? (p. 22).
11. How might Prohibition be taught in the public schools? (p. 28).
12. What noted Englishwoman is affectionately known as "Saint Maggie"? (p. 36).
13. Name five members of the Federal Farm Board. (p. 8).
14. Name a Brooklyn boy who has become a famous bull-fighter. (p. 40).
15. How would Mr. Wickersham divide Prohibition enforcement between the States and the Federal Government? (p. 5).
16. What is the orthodox definition of an amateur in sports? (p. 46).
17. What is "synthetic golf"? (p. 20).
18. Name the several fronts on which "our friendly sports war" with Great Britain is being waged. (p. 46).
19. Who uses our waste paper? (p. 21).
20. What enemy of fruit has invaded the South? (p. 18).

illegal liquor." In Nevada, *The State Journal* (Reno) feels that "any alternative from the present method of enforcement, which breeds disrespect for law and order in unsympathetic communities, would be welcome."

Connecticut and Rhode Island, it will be remembered, never ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. Says Governor Trumbull of Connecticut: "We are intent on enforcing our own laws in our own way in our own State." The New Haven *Register* finds the Wickersham plan "impractical on its face." In Rhode Island *The Journal*, of Providence, emphasizes the fact that Mr. Wickersham finds the present situation unsatisfactory.

Swinging rapidly over the rest of the country, beginning in the Northeast, we find Mr. Wickersham's suggestion "admirable," in the opinion of Governor Brewster of Maine, while *The Free Press* of Burlington, Vermont, thinks "it ought to work out in a satisfactory manner except to those who do not want any law enforced that will stop the unrestricted liquor traffic." *The Union* of Manchester, New Hampshire, finds the Wickersham proposal logical and sensible, but it fears that the attitude of certain of the wet States offers an insurmountable obstacle to carrying out such a program. Governor Allen of Massachusetts would hesitate to sanction any change in the present plan of concurrent enforcement; the Springfield *Union*, of his State, is chiefly imprest by the fact that Mr. Wickersham seems to feel that the present plan is not working out so well.

Turning southwestward, we note the Jersey City *Journal* declaring that "Mr. Wickersham has evolved a sensible method for enforcing the dry law." In Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* suggests that "the Wickersham plan might work where a State with all of the police of the municipalities could and would pull together in a sincere effort to enforce the liquor laws, but not otherwise." Among Southern papers, we find the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* saying that the proposal "looks in the right direction." But the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* thinks it would amount to practical nullification, since local enforcement would not "amount to a row of pins" in "notoriously wet spots." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* finds considerable logic in the idea. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* does not believe the situation calls for any more division of authority. The Charleston *News and Courier* finds the letter significant because "it concedes the wisdom and desirability of 'modification'; it drives a wedge between the Washington Administration and the Anti-Saloon League." The Atlanta *Constitution* is convinced that ultimately we are going to "reform the present liquor chaos and criminality by returning to the elder doctrine of State's rights and State's duty." Governor Gardiner of North Carolina declares himself convinced that the country is against any modification. "Wickersham is on the right tack," says the Birmingham *Post* in Alabama, and *The News* of Jackson, Mississippi, agrees. But the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* concludes with Mr. Volstead that "such an arrangement would amount to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in wet localities." The proposal seems interesting enough to the Dallas *News*, but it "has no enforcement magic in it." The reaction among the drys, we read in the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, "will be one of extreme disappointment."

In the Middle West the Chicago *Tribune* and Cleveland *Plain Dealer* find the Wickersham plan valuable in doing away with overlapping jurisdictions, *The Tribune* considering it a slight step back toward local regulation of local affairs. But the Des Moines *Register* is alarmed lest it prove that the real purpose of the Crime Commission "is to let us down easy into some sort of State enforcement." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* finds the proposal worth serious study, while the Kansas City *Star*, in the same State, asks: "How would Mr. Wickersham make sure that, if the national law were modified, the forty-eight States would undertake even the division of enforcement that he suggests?" The necessity of some change in the present enforcement arrangements is the significant thing found by the Omaha *World-Herald* in the Wickersham letter. But in Oklahoma, the Tulsa *Tribune* thinks that, by yielding to the modificationists, Mr. Wickersham has destroyed his usefulness as chairman of the Crime Commission. "A healthy suggestion," the Topeka *Capital* calls it, while another Kansas daily, the Emporia *Gazette*, finds its State so completely satisfied with Prohibition that "the Wickersham statement passes over Kansas shadowless, like a bird in the night." Another dry daily, the Denver *Post*, takes the occasion to tell the States which have repealed the enforcement act that they ought to be ashamed of themselves. Little encouragement for friends of proper enforcement is found by *The State Journal*, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and *The Capital News*, of Boise, Idaho, in the Wickersham letter. But the Phœnix *Arizona Republican* thinks that Mr. Wickersham is simply moving in the direction of more adequate enforcement.

On the Pacific coast, the Seattle *Times*, in Washington, and the Portland *Oregonian* in the State to the south, express approval of some such plan as Mr. Wickersham proposes.

But the suggestion seems "inopportune" to the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, while the San Francisco *Chronicle* unsympathetically remarks:

> "George W. Wickersham's proposal to give the States the retail end of Prohibition, while the Federal Government keeps the wholesale, seems merely to juggle the packages about on the jaded enforcement pack-mule without in the least altering the burden."

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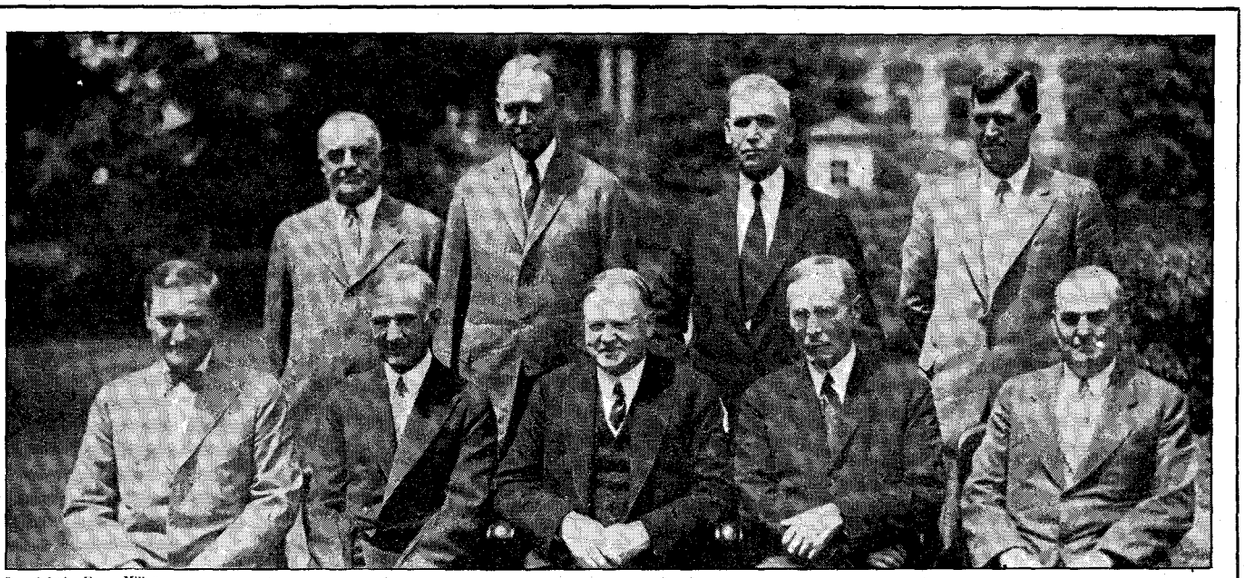

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"WHAT WE FARMERS MUST LEARN IS TO THINK COLLECTIVELY"

Says Alexander Legge, President Hoover's new Chairman of the Federal Farm Board. "A lot of fellows," according to Mr. Legge, "think the reason 'big business' gets results is because 'big business' has a lot of money. But the real reason is that 'big business' has a lot of men in each organization who sit around a table and do collective thinking, and thus work out their problems. That is the way we hope to work on the Farm Board." From left to right, sitting, are: James C. Stone, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, President Hoover, Mr. Legge, and Charles C. Teague. Standing: William F. Schilling, Charles S. Wilson, Carl Williams, and C. B. Denman. The eighth member is yet to be chosen.

THE MEN WHO WILL TACKLE THE BIG FARM RELIEF TASK

IT WOULD WRECK the best farm-relief plan in the world, of course, to put it into the hands of incompetent or self-seeking men, and for that reason the country has been watching with a keen scrutiny the personnel of the new Federal Farm Board. Perhaps one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken by a President of the United States, it is generally agreed, was that of choosing the men for this big task. True, there was no lack of applicants; names were submitted to President Hoover by the hundreds. Back of many recommendations, however, lay the desire to pay off a political debt. And, observes the Providence *News*, "Mr. Hoover knew very well that to put the administration of the Farm Board, with the huge fund at its disposal, into the hands of mere politicians, would not only be a crime, but a folly." So the Chief Executive continued for weeks to search the country for men familiar with the working of cooperative associations (since the problem before the Board is chiefly one of marketing); who already had the goodwill of the farmers in their particular district; who were sympathetic with the farmers' interests; who were possest, not only of executive ability, but a keen sense of civic duty and a practical patriotism that would enable them to sacrifice their huge salaries for a $12,000-a-year job. These men must have vision; they must be able to deal with agricultural problems as Dawes and Young dealt with those of German debts and reparations. They must, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* notes, "be willing to sacrifice their private interests for the public good, as Ambassador Morrow is doing in Mexico." The salary which the Farm Board members receive was no temptation to the kind of a man Mr. Hoover was looking for; to such men, familiar with the farmer's problems as well as with financing on a large scale, such a salary is a trifle. The President could do nothing except appeal to their patriotism. And it worked.

By relying more on farm cooperatives than candidates of party leaders, the President, by July 11, had picked the group shown above for what Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent, describes as "the biggest and most complex marketing job in the world." They represent the several branches of agriculture—wheat, live stock, fruit, dairying, cotton, tobacco, and so forth. Furthermore, points out the Utica *Press*, "they are not local-minded." They are aware, says the St. Joseph *News-Press*, that the country's prosperity "will be out of balance so long as farming, the most basic of industries, continues to lag." To call the roll, with Washington dispatches as the basis:

ALEXANDER LEGGE, Chairman. For the last seven years President of the International Harvester Company, of Chicago. Born on a Wisconsin farm sixty-three years ago. A personal friend of the President and a former member of the War Industries Board. Mr. Legge will serve for one year, and will be succeeded, we are told, by

JAMES C. STONE, of Lexington, Kentucky, President of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, owner of live-stock farms, and a bank director.

CARL WILLIAMS, of Oklahoma City, editor of the Oklahoma *Farmer-Stockman* and an active force in many cooperative organizations, such as the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association and the Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association.

C. B. DENMAN, of Missouri, President of the National Live-stock Producers' Association, which operates in twelve States, with an annual business of $150,000,000.

CHARLES C. TEAGUE, of California, President of the California Fruit Growers' Cooperative and of the Walnut Growers' Cooperative Association, which together market more than $150,000,000 of agricultural products annually.

WILLIAM F. SCHILLING, of Minnesota, President of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association and former President of the State Dairymen's Association.

CHARLES S. WILSON, former New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, an active farmer, and Secretary of the Western Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association.

These are the men who have been indorsed by scores of co-operative associations, agricultural colleges, farmers' organizations, dairy cooperatives, and agricultural publications. With another member yet to be selected, and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde as an ex-officio member of the Board, they will tackle what the Nashville *Tennessean* calls "the greatest governmental undertaking in history—the lifting of a major industry to economic stability and to ultimate prosperity." "If the Board has maximum success, it is expected to add several hundred million dollars to the amount received by American farmers for their crops," says Mark Sullivan, in one of his dispatches to the New

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York *Herald Tribune*. "And this without materially raising the average year-round price paid by the consumer. It is expected to get these hundreds of millions for the farmer through marketing, banking, organizing, and business ability; and through the elimination of waste and the stabilization of prices." Since the Board was projected, we are reminded by Secretary Hyde, wheat has gone up considerably in price. This is said to be due to lower wheat yields in this and other countries because of climatic conditions, but also partly to the psychological effect of the creation of the Farm Board.

Judging from President Hoover's first "talk" before the Board, its actions are to be unrestricted. Said the President, in part, on the occasion of the Board's first meeting on July 15:

"I have no extended statement to make to the Federal Farm Board as to its duties. The wide authority and the splendid resources placed at your disposal are well known.

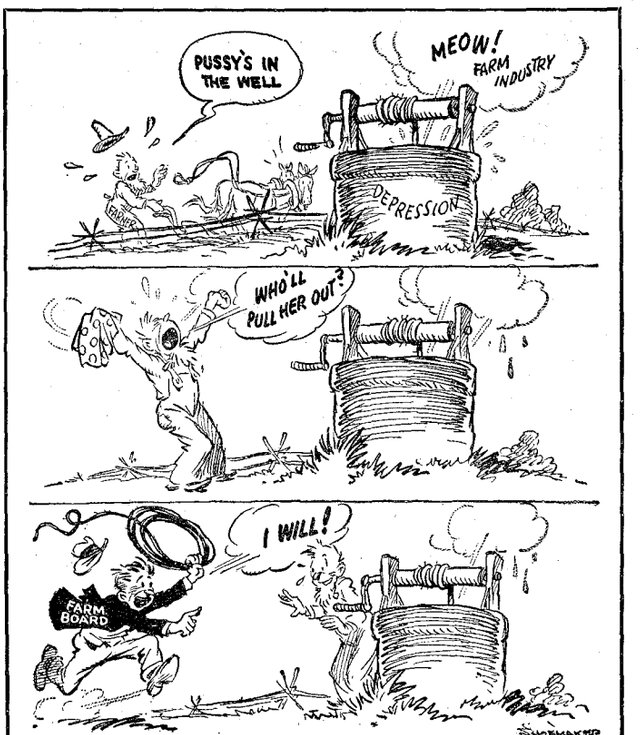
"I am deeply imprest with the responsibilities which lie before you. Your fundamental purpose must be to determine the facts and to find solution to a multitude of agricultural problems, among them to more nearly adjust production to need; to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised and soundly founded and well managed that they, by effecting economies and giving such stability, will grow in strength over the years to come.

"Through these efforts we may establish to the farmer an equal opportunity in our economic system with other industry.

"I know there is not a thinking farmer who does not realize that all this can not be accomplished by a magic wand or an overnight action. Real institutions are not built that way. If we are to succeed, it will be by strengthening the foundations and the initiative which we already have in farm organizations, and building steadily upon them.

"In selecting this Board I have sought for suggestions from the many scores of farmers' cooperatives and other organizations. You are thus in a sense the representatives of organized agriculture itself.

"I congratulate each of you. . . . I invest you with responsibility, authority, and resources such as have never before been conferred by our Government in assistance to any industry."



DING-DONG, BELL—
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

A survey of our farm press reveals no outright criticism of Mr. Hoover's Farm Board personnel. "It is hard to see how better selections could have been made," remarks *The Daily Drovers' Telegram*, of Kansas City, Missouri. But, it adds: "Neither the President nor the Board can bring relief to the farmer unless he shows some initiative." "Various government agencies may encourage, direct, and inspire," agrees *Farm and Ranch* (Dallas), "but in the end the farmers must work out their own problems." One of the first things the Farm Board will do, it is predicted, will be to take the farm-relief question out of politics. *The American Agriculturist* (New York) says:

"Some will question the appointment of Alexander Legge on account of his connection with the International Harvester Company, but our own opinion is that he will be fair and sympathetic with the farmers' problems, and that his ability and experience as an executive will be big assets."

President Hoover, *The Kansas Farmer* (Topeka) is convinced, "has obtained a stronger Farm Board than was expected, and Kansas farmers are especially pleased with the selection of Alexander Legge." "He is not a 'dirt' farmer," says *The Ohio Farmer*, of Cleveland, "but he brings to the Board the brains of a successful business man." As for the other members, declares *The Farmer* (St. Paul), "since the plan for farm relief is constructed around cooperatives, it is fitting that representatives of these bodies make up the majority of the Board." "Each member," points out *The Prairie Farmer*, of Wheaton, Illinois, "has been successful in the cooperative marketing field." "Too often," notes *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines), "a new Board of any sort is used as an opportunity for paying political debts. President Hoover, instead, has for the most part picked men of considerable business experience." To *The California Cultivator*, of Los Angeles:

"The men selected as members of the Federal Farm Board indicate that President Hoover intends to maintain the reputation for which he has long been noted of being able to select men competent to assist him in carrying forward an important undertaking.

"The predominance of cooperative leaders on the Board clearly indicates the President's intention that farm relief must be worked out along cooperative lines, and that the various agricultural industries will be expected to adopt some form of cooperation that will insure orderly distribution and marketing of farm crops before they can hope to receive financial assistance from the Board."

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "stabilization of wheat prices and extension of the marketing system to care for the wheat crop this year will constitute the Board's first problem. And this will be a severe test of the Board's efficiency, because of the large holdover of wheat from last year and the increased yield in some sections this year." Of the $500,000,000 fund available to the Board, $150,000,000 has been appropriated for immediate use, together with $1,150,000 for administrative expenses.

Merely to name the daily newspapers which indorse Mr. Hoover's Board selections would require considerable space, but a few include the Nashville *Banner*, Minneapolis *Journal*, Portland *Oregonian*, Omaha *World-Herald*, New York *World*, Tulsa *Tribune*, Milwaukee *Journal*, Chicago *Tribune*, and Indianapolis *Star*.

Practically the only dissent comes from the South, where the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Houston *Post-Dispatch*, Asheville *Citizen*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, and other dailies resent what the Alabama paper calls "Mr. Hoover's discrimination against the South," as indicated by his failure to appoint a Farm Board member from that section. "Mr. Hoover," declares the Montgomery daily, "has kept Southerners out of his Cabinet; he has kept them off the Farm Board, where it was of the utmost importance that a Southerner should sit." For, as the Asheville paper puts it: "The problems of agriculture in the South are very different, indeed, from those which exist in other parts of the country."

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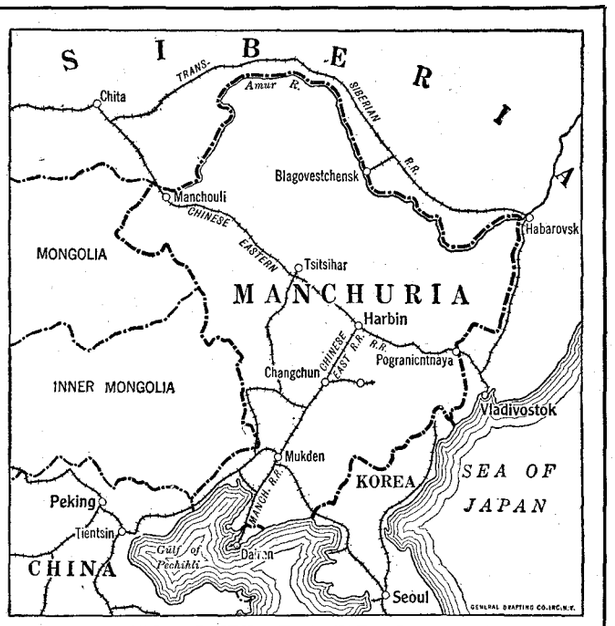
THE DRAGON AND THE BEAR SNARLING AND CLAWING

WAR CLOUDS DARKEN THE FAR EASTERN sky over Manchuria. News comes of mobilization of Chinese troops and White Russian guards; movements of the Red Army along Siberian and Mongolian borders; demonstrations or riots before embassies and consulates; panic in Manchuria and war fever in Moscow; conflicting Foreign Office claims concerning grievances and over who is the real aggressive miscreant; exchange of notes, an "ultimatum," and severance of diplomatic relations. Altho Will Rogers remarks that the thing that makes him believe that China and Russia will fight is that "nobody knows what they are fighting about," it is clear enough that the row centers in the important Chinese Eastern Railway, by treaty of 1924 a jointly operated system, suddenly taken over by the Chinese-Manchurian Government, which ousted and deported the Soviet Russian railroad officials, their employees, and many of their associates. To justify this coup China claims that the Russians have frequently violated the treaty, especially by active Soviet propaganda, which the treaty prohibits. Russia issued a three-day-limit "ultimatum" calling for redress. Both governments proclaimed intention to defend their rights by every necessary means. Yet it appears that both governments also diplomatically offered to send negotiators for a conference, thus raising hopes that actual war might be averted by the disputants themselves—hopes quite dampened when Russia declared China's reply to her ultimatum "unsatisfactory in content and hypocritical in tone," recalled her consular and diplomatic officials from China and ordered Chinese representatives out of Russia.



THE RAILROAD WHICH CAUSED THE RUCTION

Showing how the Chinese Eastern Railway, the vital artery of Manchuria, short-cuts the Trans-Siberian Railway, Soviet Russia's rail access to the Pacific.

While many American papers consider the situation gravely ominous and the outcome of its international complications unpredictable, China gets many a pat on the back for her latest challenge to Sovietism. The Washington *Evening Star*, for example, concludes that "this railway row may be settled, but the ingredients of a Russo-Chinese War will be perpetuated," for far-reaching motives are at work in Eastern Asia:

"They are pathological and fundamental. They derive from deeply embedded roots. One finds its source in the new China's determined program to be indisputable master in its own vast territorial house, particularly including Manchuria. The other root traces to the plans of the new Russia—imperialized Soviet Russia—to follow in the footsteps of the Czarist régime it once affected to despise, and be an 'Asiatic Power.'"

Editorial headings like "Blow to Communism" (Washington *Post*), "A Giant Awake" (Louisville *Times*), "China Is 'Fed Up'" (Kansas City *Star*), "China Arises and Defies the Great Bear" (Richmond *News Leader*), indicate current patting on the back which the New York *Daily News* tops off with "China Stands Up," thus:

"It is remarkable how one's respect for China is increased by the news that the Chinese Nationalist Government has grabbed the Chinese Eastern Railway and fired the Soviet Russian executives who were running the road.

"The Chinese Eastern line is the direct route from Vladivostok across Manchuria, China's northernmost province. Japan and Russia have played football with Manchuria for decades. They have seldom even thanked China for good-heartedly letting them exploit her richest province.

"Foreign Minister Wang's announcement of the railway seizure, and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Russia, is notice that the good-hearted era is now over. The Soviets, he says, must drop their Manchurian propaganda if they want to recover any privileges on the railroad. In other words, North China insists on developing the form of government desired by its own masters, not by doctors of economics from outside.

"Wang and his chief, Chiang Kai-shek, may be unable to make their bold stroke stick. But boldness pays. Don't you already think of China, not as the traditional huge mob of 400,000,000 people who love to be imposed upon, but as a nation which has to be taken seriously?"

On the other hand, the Milwaukee *Journal* thinks that the terms of Russia's ultimatum were so different from the usual demands for apology, indemnity, etc., that they are bound to create considerable favor, because:

"The Russian ultimatum provides for the immediate calling of a conference to regulate the railroad question, for the cancelation of arbitrary orders issued by the Chinese pending settlement, and for the release and security of Russian citizens arrested because of their connection with the railroad. These are indeed mild terms, easy to comply with without loss of face. In fact, they are such a departure from the terms usual in the past as to be revolutionary."

That the ultimatum was "less provocative in tone than it would have been under the régime of the Czar" the Chicago *Tribune* also observes, but goes on to say that the crisis simply reveals the same objectives of "Russian ambition in the Far East, which does not square at all with the Soviet republic's claim to be the friend and ally of China and of all nationalities in Asia oppressed by alien Powers." Further we read:

"Whatever follows it would seem that Moscow's rôle as champion of oppressed nationality is going to receive less applause in Asia. Moscow struck a noble attitude in waiving its extraterritorial rights and denouncing the unequal treaties against which Chinese nationalism has been protesting, but it has not surrendered any treaty advantage it considers really important, such as that which gives it a grip on the Chinese Eastern Railway and its strategic footing in Northern Manchuria."

Several papers note that China's reply to the Russian ultimatum promised preparation of a final reply, and it is considered probable that the Soviet Union's declaration that "all means of reaching an amicable settlement have been exhausted" may turn out to be only a hurry-up call short of actual declaration of war. Many papers point out that neither Russia nor China is in political, social, or financial condition to undertake a war, that both are signatories of the Kellogg pact, that China is a member of the League of Nations, and that the dispute over violations of a treaty will lend itself to negotiations and adjustment toward which Japan particularly and other Powers are likely to bring pressure.

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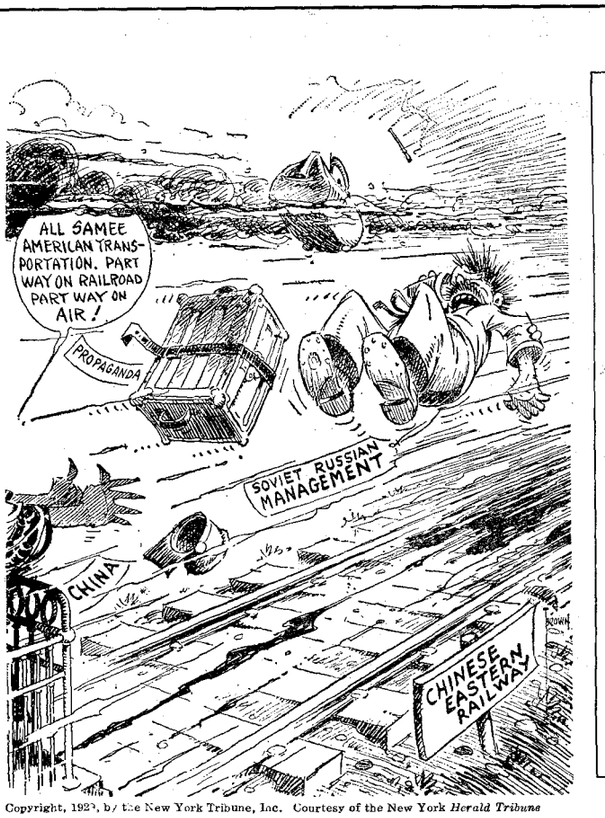
ALL SAMEE AMERICAN TRANS-PORTATION. PART WAY ON RAILROAD PART WAY ON AIR!
PROPAGANDA
SOVIET RUSSIAN MANAGEMENT
CHINA
CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

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CHINA GOES MODERN
—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

——AND NO SIDETRACK IN SIGHT
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

A TRAFFIC SNARL IN THE FAR EAST

Humor in the situation is discovered by the Baltimore *Sun*, which says:

"When two non-imperialist, anti-capitalist nations fall into a dispute on an issue which involves imperialism and capitalism, general appreciation of the humor of the situation is likely to obscure its seriousness. We find the Soviet Government, which daily inveighs against the iniquities of imperialism, insisting upon the vestige of rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway which were acquired by Czarist imperialists in a transaction of the sort repugnant to every Communist profession. And we find Nationalist China, which for a time regarded Russia as its one friend in a nation of silk-hatted bandits, calmly and firmly taking over the railway without the faintest pretext of due process of law. If conservatives snicker at this exhibition of the realism of idealists, it is difficult to rebuke them."

The situation can only be understood "by realizing the part played by the Chinese Eastern Railway in the political and economic development of the most coveted province in the Far East," according to the New York *World*. That paper goes on to explain:

"Built in 1896, the Chinese Eastern Railway has for more than thirty years been a source of bitter controversy. It was the symbol and the vehicle of Russian penetration of Manchuria in the old days when imperial Russia was reaching out for a warm-water port in Asia, and as such it aroused the fear of Japan and provoked the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. After that conflict Russia still controlled the trunk line of the railway in Northern Manchuria, tho she was forced to surrender her holdings in Southern Manchuria to Japan. Then came the World War in 1914, the end of imperial Russia, and for a time interallied supervision of the railway under the direction of an American executive, John F. Stevens. More recently Russian Communism, denouncing and renouncing imperialism in Europe, claimed to be the legitimate heir of imperialistic capitalism in Asia, and once more the Chinese Eastern Railway returned to Russian hands—this time, theoretically at least, on the basis of a Russo-Chinese partnership.

"It is over the terms of this partnership that the present dispute has arisen. Chinese seizure of the line is said to have been provoked by Russia's failure to abide by certain provisions of the treaty establishing joint control. This may be true. But true or not, it seems clear that the real quarrel is not a quarrel over details but a more fundamental dispute in which an aggressive young Chinese nationalism reaches out to reconquer its own provinces, and once more encounters the Russian Bear.

"The situation is complicated first by the bad feeling which already exists between Russia and China over the question of Bolshevik propaganda; second by the important holdings of Japan in Southern Manchuria, and third by the financial obligations of the Chinese Eastern Railway to various Western Powers."

This whole affair of the Chinese Eastern is "ominous because of its deeper implications," the New York *Nation* reminds us, because, "as far as the treaty of 1924 goes, both sides have violated it" and "there is no unqualified right and wrong on either side":

"Russia is placed in the embarrassing situation of struggling on Chinese soil for a commercial enterprise that was imposed upon China by force, and the Western press has rushed to the conclusion that her objection to Chinese aggression is prima facie evidence of imperialist designs. But a fairly convincing justification of the Soviet Chinese policy can be developed by regarding it as defensive against Japan and the Western Powers.

"The lines now in dispute run 900 miles across Manchuria from Manchuli to Vladivostok, with a southward spur from Harbin to Changchun. Technically the railway belongs to a Chino-Russian corporation; actually its title is so buried in claims and cross-claims of sovereignty that possession is ten-tenths of the law. Incidentally the road cleared $8,000,000 in profit last year, which fact helps to explain the Chinese eagerness to acquire it. What makes the present crisis so significant is that the outcome of the Chinese seizure of the railway may create a notable precedent. If China can seize a Russian railway with impunity, what will she do with Japan and the South Manchurian Railway? Japan would observe the Russian discomfiture in Manchuria with great delight if she were not haunted by the fear that it is a prelude to her own expulsion."

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A LOWER TARIFF ON AUTOMOBILES?

A NEW LINE OF TARIFF DISCUSSION has been started by Senator Reed's proposal that the tariff on foreign automobiles be lowered or removed altogether. A number of American automobile manufacturers, it is said, favor reduction of our 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on automobiles in the hope that such action will bring about reduction of tariffs against them in foreign countries. These range from 7½ per cent. in Mexico to 51 per cent. in Italy and 69 per cent. in Uruguay; the average for all countries, we are told, is about 30 per cent. In testifying before subcommittees of the Senate Finance Committee at Washington recently, a representative of the Ford Motor Company went on record in favor of free trade in automobiles; the spokesmen for General Motors and the Automobile Chamber of Commerce agreed that a reduction to 10 per cent. would be permissible; and the head of the White Truck Company urged that present tariff rates on motor-trucks and buses be retained.

In connection with all this, points out W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, "it has come to light that Fordson tractors, manufactured in Ireland, where all Ford tractors are now made, may, through a ruling of the Treasury Department, enter this country duty-free—as farm implements." With the Ford Company and General Motors operating European factories, organized labor executives in the United States are said to fear that, if the automobile tariff is removed, the products of these foreign plants of American manufacturers may be brought into competition with home-manufactured cars. Automobile exports in 1928 were valued at $500,000,000. Since some 4,000,000 Americans derive their livelihood, directly or indirectly, from the industry, its continued prosperity, says Alvan Macauley, President of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, "is of vital importance, not only to the workers themselves, but to the welfare of every man, woman, and child in the United States." Said Mr. Macauley at the Washington hearings:

"A number of foreign manufacturers of motor-cars, feeling keenly the competition of American manufacturers, recently have adopted American methods and equipment. They have engaged American management and skilled talent thoroughly familiar with our best practises, and hope in time to be on a par with American manufacturers, except perhaps in the matter of volume.

"If foreign cars were placed on the free list, it would be a great incentive to these modernized foreign plants to invade the American market.

"We can not assume the responsibility for opening the doors to free competition by foreign labor in American markets through consenting to placing our commodity on the free list, without first trying out a partial reduction, nor do we believe that Congress should do so.

"A canvass of most of the passenger-car manufacturers of the country indicates their willingness to try out a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, if coupled with the same countervailing duty which is now provided. Left on the dutiable list, at the nominal rate of 10 per cent., with a countervailing duty, we feel reasonably sure that relief could be had if needed."

A 10 per cent. duty, explains the New York *World*, "would be an anchor to windward, inasmuch as the President, under the flexible tariff law, may proclaim a 50 per cent. increase in the rate." Otherwise, we are reminded by Frederick R. Barkley, in the Baltimore *Sun*, "if automobiles are put on the free list, they must remain there until Congress itself acts." The New Haven *Journal-Courier* believes the tariff-makers at Washington have been led to suggest a cut in automobile duties by a desire to "lengthen the rapidly declining free list, especially in an industry which already dominates its world market." Such a reduction "might not, in turn, induce foreign countries to lower their tariffs," observes the Washington *Post*, "but they might be less disposed to adopt tariff reprisals."

In our leading automobile manufacturing city, however, we find the Detroit *Free Press* in favor of a duty on foreign cars. In the opinion of this paper:

"A reduction in the present 25 per cent. duty might be weathered; but to place foreign cars on the free list would be to throw away the only weapon we have against countries that tax American cars, as well as to expose the millions of people dependent on one of our own basic industries to the certainty of lower wages or loss of employment."

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THIS ONE WILL HOLD HIM FOR A WHILE

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

To the Detroit *News:*

"There is something ironic in the proposal that the automobile industry be asked to give up its protection under the tariff. For if ever there was an industry that has never been benefited by the tariff, but rather has been penalized by our protective system, and has attained its immense growth and prosperity in spite of that system, it is the motor industry. The tariff has nothing to do with the prosperity of our motor industry.

"Our automobile manufacturers paid higher prices for their materials than did European makers. They paid far higher wages. In spite of these facts, they not only captured and held the American market without fear of competition, but they competed successfully in highly protected foreign markets, exporting in 1928 some 515,000 units to 107 countries throughout the world.

"Now come the politicians and ask the motor industry to save a silly and unpopular tariff bill by putting their products on a free-trade basis."

In the opinion of the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, however:

"The willingness of American automobile makers to approve substantial tariff reductions on motor-cars is significant of the attitude of a growing section of American business opinion toward the tariff and allied issues.

"Important financial and commercial groups which in past years have favored high protection as a fixt tariff policy, are swinging away from their old beliefs toward the tariff. Among these groups are powerful international banking interests, which subscribed to the remarkable tariff manifesto of a few years ago, and a growing number of American manufacturers whose prosperity depends to a large extent upon the export market.

"The foreign investments of American manufacturing companies are peculiarly dependent upon the good-will of the people living in areas to be served from European, Latin-American, and Asiatic manufacturing bases. Thus it is to the interests of such firms to oppose prohibitive or highly restrictive tariff levies at American ports of entry.

"The internationalization of American finance and business has been carried to a greater extent already than many persons realize. If American export trade continues to grow, as it must in order to insure continued domestic prosperity, and if American capital continues in a large way to migrate to foreign industrial fields, a powerful low-tariff group inevitably will arise in the one quarter where the Republican party has always received its most undivided support."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALIMONY: A war pension.—*Bridgeport Times-Star.*

No manufacturer will ever name a car for Coolidge. It might not choose to run.—*Tampa Tribune.*

GANG war has started in New Orleans. Who says the South is not modern and progressive?—*Miami Herald.*

STATESMEN are men who plan carefully to avert a war the people never would dream of if there were no statesmen.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

TIME takes care of all things, and the tobacco coupon passed out of existence just in time to keep from being confused with the new paper money.—*Detroit News.*

A RESEARCH specialist has weighed what a woman wears, and it comes to a little over three pounds. Must have been the shoes and ear-rings and wrist-watch.—*Hartford Times.*

THE new money will be given out slowly. So, then, it's just like the old money.—*Tampa Tribune.*

A GROUCH suffers in some ways, but he always knows where his lawn-mower is.—*Illinois State-Register.*

CHICAGO'S population has increased over a million in ten years, in spite of everything.—*American Lumberman.*

THE man who never makes a mistake will be found taking his orders from one who does.—*St. Pauler Tagliche Volts-zeitung.*

PAUSING to reflect at the age of ninety, John-dee doubtless feels that the first $100,000,000 is the hardest.—*Indianapolis News.*

"THE Star Spangled Banner" is the national anthem, but the drys would make the Volstead Law the national refrain.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THE new armored tank with a speed ranging from 50 to 115 miles an hour ought to sell well in Detroit and International Falls.—*Washington Post.*

JAZZ music has been introduced into Japan, and here we thought all the time that jazz dancing was just a variation of ju-jutsu!—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

NEW YORK takes only a faint interest in the current disputation about where the Republican party was born. In this gloomy Democratic stronghold the question is not where but why.—*The New Yorker.*

THE latest American innovation is a huge organ, incorporating all the present jazz effects, which can be played by one man, who is concealed from the audience. "Safety first," as the Tory slogan said.—*Punch.*

THE cub reporter who could find no news to write about the wedding because the groom did not appear has been found again. This time he reports no news to write about in Arkansas because of the flood.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

A FLINT editor says that with 25 million automobiles in this country there's no chance for Bolshevism, which only goes to show that he's never heard the sentiment of the man driving the car at the tail end of the procession.—*Detroit News.*

SPEAKING of Latin, Palestine is a Holy Terra.—*Tampa Tribune.*

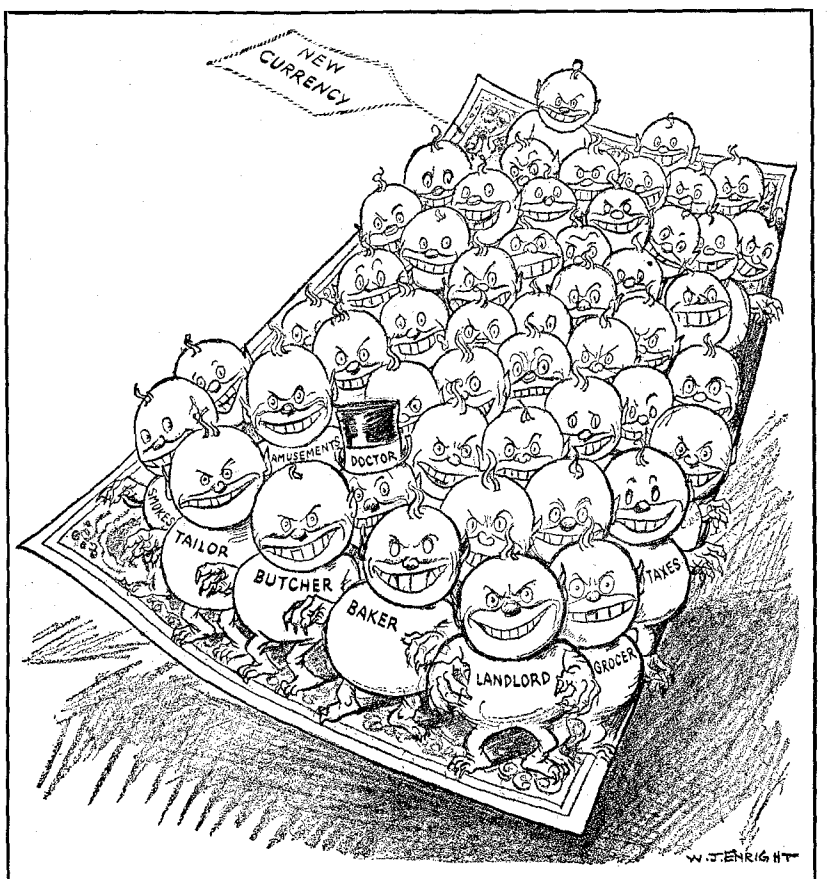
IT'S funny, but the more wheat comes up the more wheat goes down.—*American Lumberman.*

HOWEVER, it would be a great deal worse if some men preached what they practise.—*Detroit News.*

A VISITING Britisher says America uses bad English. And some of the Scotch is terrible, too.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

IT would be all right to put automobiles on the free list, but we would suggest a little more protection for pedestrians.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

SECRETARY MELLON denies that he will erect a barbed-wire fence along the Canadian border. The stuff would erode the wire.—*Atlanta Constitution.*



SAME OLD GERMS

—Enright in the New York *World.*

IF you think the day of miracles has passed, just stand outside the door of a beauty parlor.—*Kay Features.*

THE pioneer who crossed the country by might and main has a grandson who goes by plane and train.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE airplane honeymoon is becoming popular, especially among couples who are determined from the start not to have a falling out.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A JUG of Jamaica rum was found in an excavation for a building in New York. Which at least partially explains the high prices paid for New York real estate.—*Arizona Producer.*

THEN, again, it may be that the school of religious thought, which contends that there is no need for a hell, has the idea that folks themselves raise too much of it.—*Tampa Times.*

THERE is some strife over the flexible provision of the tariff, the difficulty being to bend it enough ways to suit everybody.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE ex-Kaiser is the richest German in the world. He found a way to make Germany pay before the Dawes plan was ever heard of.—*New York American.*

NEW YORK atmosphere has turned out cleaner than was feared, there being by actual count only a half-million solid particles per cubic foot. This is just enough to make a person air-conscious.—*The New Yorker.*

MR. HOOVER criticized Al Smith so vigorously in the course of the late unpleasantness for believing in State Socialism that we guess the $500,000,000 farm-relief plan must be some other kind.—*Ohio State Journal.*

INCREDIBLE as it may seem, there are farmers right here in our own State of Arizona so hidebound and skeptical that they haven't eased up one bit on hard work since the farm-relief bill was passed.—*Arizona Producer.*

IN some form or other the family is bound to survive. There will always be need of a compact social group in which the younger members can have free access to the neckties and silk stockings belonging to the older members.—*New York Times.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

"THE WORLD WAR" AGAINST UNCLE SAM'S NEW TARIFF

IF TO "HOG THE EARTH" is Uncle Sam's intention as a producer, manufacturer, and merchant, he can not be surprized should a tariff barrage be let loose by the great nations of the world against his superexalted "protective-tariff legislation." This is the blunt warning uttered by some foreign editors, who are willing to admit that America is fully entitled to "determine its own domestic destinies," but, as Ernest Marshall points out in a London wireless message to the New York *Times*, the fact that more than a score of other countries have entered protests against America's recent tariff legislation "shows the existence of some sort of feeling that, while all may be fair in love and war, an era of peace and good-will among men has not yet arrived, and that in the famous phrase of Bismarck, '*Les interets suppriment les droits*' ('Interests suppress rights')." In other words, Mr. Marshall adds, America in the eyes of some is "so much taken up with pushing its own interests and advantages that it is oblivious to the claims of other nations to a place in the commercial sun." Free trade within the British Empire, we are told, is "an armor which England and the Dominions are being urged to don for the impending struggle for world trade with the United States, whose loins are being girded with the heavy sword of Protection."

LOPSIDED

The one-armed tariff cop on the one-way street.
—A. G. Racey in *The Star* (Montreal).

In furtherance of this British plan rise in Britain the "Empire Crusaders." They are said to be the offspring of the Conservative defeat in the recent British elections, and their aim is described as "an extension of the principle of Empire Preference," with the object of "making the whole British Empire one great self-contained trade unit without interior tariffs, but surrounded by a tariff wall which would virtually keep out all foreign manufacturers of foods which can be produced by Great Britain or by the Empire itself." Among the English press perhaps the most hearty attack on the new American tariff legislation is that of the London *Times*, which speaks of it as "probably the most extreme measure of protection ever proposed in a great modern State." Now among the foremost champions of the "Empire Crusaders" is the Canadian-born Lord Beaverbrook, who contributes an article to the London *Sunday Express*, in which we read:

"The British Empire contains more raw materials than either the United States or the vast domain of Russia. It has a greater consuming power than these two entities. It has the greatest body of skilled producers and workers in the world. You have only to bring all quantities and qualities into a proper relationship in order to produce material and spiritual results which will completely eclipse the present prosperity and progress of the United States of America.

"If the British Empire were organized as it should be, it would be the United States that would be coming to seek our countenance and friendship instead of Britain seeking the support of America."

This, remarks the *Daily Express*, is the dream which Lord Beaverbrook puts before the British public—

"A dream of an organized Empire within whose confines trade and commerce would expand without restriction, a dream of Empire where the interests of each great part would be strengthened and solidified by its fusion with the joint interests of the Commonwealth, a dream of Empire worthy of our ancestors who founded it in face of untold hardship and with glorious fortitude."

As the British Empire is affected in all its parts by the "new line of bricks the United States is putting on its tariff wall," the London *Morning Post* notes a tendency among the Empire's constituent factors to get together and take stock of the situation. But this rather doubtful observer goes on to say:

"The Dominion Government of Canada led the way, and the Canadian Opposition is also pressing for an Imperial Conference on the subject. If there is anything to be done in this matter, it is fairly obvious that it can only be done in one way—by the development of that protective and preferential system which the British Empire already possesses in embryo. Unfortunately, the political parties in the various parts of the Empire are tied up by their own particular prepossessions, and are concerned for their own constituencies. Some pull one way and some another, and there is no coordination of policy. Whether the pressure of economic facts would bring them all to one mind at a conference table may be hoped, but can not be confidently expected; and in the meantime what is urgently wanted is a strong movement of public opinion behind this cause of united Empire."

While all political parties in Great Britain recognize the opportunity at hand to draw as closely together as possible the commercial bonds between the Motherland and its possessions, says the Montreal *Presse*, they differ only on the means that will be most efficacious toward the objective to be won. For instance, this French-language daily tells us, the "Empire Crusaders," under the direction of Lord Beaverbrook, would have Free

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Trade throughout the Empire as the United States has it throughout the United States, and we read:

"The others, the Conservative group, are divided into two camps: The advanced protectionists, enlisted under the banner of Colonel Amery, former Secretary of State for the Dominions, and the moderate protectionists, rallied by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Finally, the workers, who form the party in power under the Premiership of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, also wish to conciliate the economic interests of the Empire with those of other countries, altho, at the same time, they have an eye on the development of interimperial relations."

As the American tariff question is seen from the European Continent, it is noted in Amsterdam press dispatches that at the fifth biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, opened in the presence of the most imposing assembly of the world's business leaders brought together since the war, the retiring president of the Chamber, Alberto Pirelli, in his opening address before 1,200 delegates, each a leader in his own industry, from the forty countries represented, among whom were 100 notable commercial personages from the United States, referred to the tariff issue as follows:

"Altho we can not deal here with the tariff policies of particular States, as that is a matter of national sovereignty, we can not ignore the fact that the effect of measures taken will be proportionate to the importance of the countries that take them, and for this reason the attitude of the great industrial countries, and therefore of the United States of America, deserves our special attention.

"The United States and Europe are customers of each other rather than rivals, and that our American friends will certainly not deny. They will admit that the United States has more to gain from the development of Europe as a customer, taking nearly half the export of the United States, than to fear from an increase of European competition on the markets of the world.

"We believe in the development of international trade relations on as free a basis as possible. We are by no means all free traders in this great organization. We recognize the special position of certain countries and of certain industries, but we know that you can not sell unless you purchase; that you profit more if your neighbors are prosperous than if they are impoverished; in a word, that cooperation carries us farthest when it leads to better business for everybody. . . .

"Certain interests may prosper by war; business as a whole prospers only by peace. Business interests can help to maintain peace by contributing to remove causes of friction before they develop into causes of war."

At the close of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, we read further in Amsterdam press dispatches, Sen. Etienne Clementel, a former Minister of Finance for France and president-founder of the International Chamber of Commerce, pleaded for a sane attitude on the part of European business men with regard to the American tariff proposal. As quoted in these dispatches Mr. Clementel said in part:

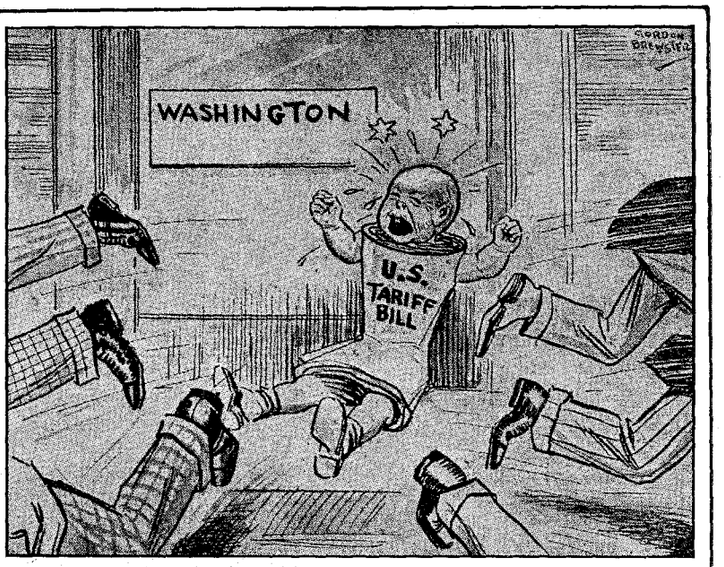
"We Europeans have the utmost confidence in the intelligence and the spirit of fairness and justice of our American friends. And now that they know our point of view we are sure they will have weight when they return home.

"It would be a great mistake to gather unripe fruit by rushing into ill-advised action at this time. We have, however, discust this question in a frank, open way with our American friends, and I venture to say we can have confidence in their ultimate fairness. The Americans now know our position, and were we to pass a resolution here it would make their task more difficult when they return home.

"After all, this question must be worked out by each Government, and to solidify Europe's position by some form of united action now would be most ill-timed."

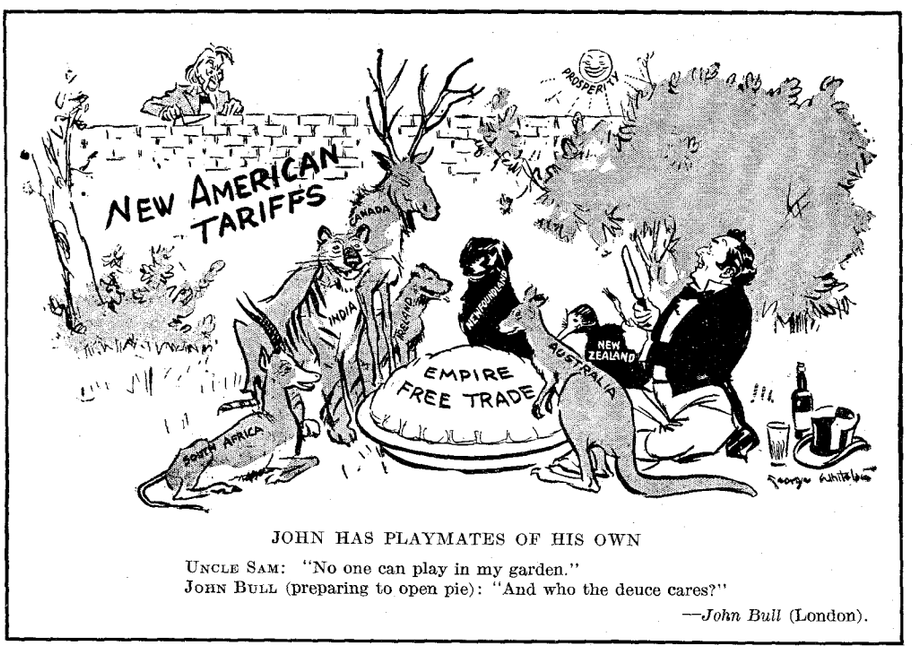
Nevertheless, we are further advised that the French industrial chief took occasion to point out the resemblance of the tariff problem to a snowball going down hill which gains size and momentum every instant, and he argued:

"A world crisis is certain to be provoked unless we all are united to oppose this landslide of high protective tariffs. Free trade is a matter of the innate sentiment of a country, but can only come in time. Rationalism must prevail in the end."



NOBODY'S CHILD

"Scarcely any one seems to have a kind word for the United States Tariff Bill."
—*The Saturday Herald* (Dublin).



JOHN HAS PLAYMATES OF HIS OWN

UNCLE SAM: "No one can play in my garden."
JOHN BULL (preparing to open pie): "And who the deuce cares?"
—*John Bull* (London).

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THE TASK OF NORMALIZING SPAIN

SPAIN'S "READY-MADE" CONSTITUTION, as it is called by some adverse critics of the document designed to put the country on a constitutional basis, has been presented after a delay of four years to the Asamblea Nacional, which will have it under discussion in its plenary sessions during October. Editors of unfavorable disposition toward it, we learn, are rather sharp in their comment on Spain's dictator, Gen. Primo de Rivera, and think he has taken a very long time to attempt even to rediscover the way of "normalcy." The Madrid *Epoca* remarks:

"It can be seen that the makers of the new Constitution have tried to be so profound and to make such a thoroughly perfect instrument that they have frequently strayed from the real field of the creation of a Constitution and have tried to draft a complete set of rules, with minute details, which are out of place in such a document."

While Spain's censorship still precludes the publication of severe animadversions, we are informed, Gen. Primo de Rivera declared on the day the project was first read to the Assembly that there would be no obstacles to a free discussion of its terms, his wishes being that everybody should take part in the study of a Constitution designed "for all Spaniards." As digested by the Madrid *Sol*, the proposed Spanish Constitution provides that the executive power be vested in the King, who shall consult his ministers, and who are responsible in turn for their acts to Parliament. The legislative power, it is noted, resides with a Chamber, half of which is elected by universal suffrage, thirty members of which are appointed by royal decree, and the remaining members of which will be chosen from special lists or from certain professions. The Cortes, or legislature, will be formed on a ratio of one member for every 100,000 inhabitants of Spain, regardless of sex. Women are eligible to the legislature. According to *Europa* (1929), the population of Spain in 1926 was 22,127,699, and there are approximately 106 females to 100 males, while the birth-rate is said to range around 29.9 per thousand population, as against a death-rate of 19.0.

In a continuation of its summary, *El Sol* adds that a Supreme Court of Spain with full powers will be established, and that the new Constitution guarantees that "nobody in Spain shall be molested for his religious beliefs, or for the cult of his religion, providing it does not offend Christian morals." The rights of citizenship, we are further advised, apply to all those born in Spain and to the children of Spanish parents, even if the children are born abroad. Foreigners, it is pointed out, will enjoy equal rights with Spaniards in Spain except for voting and sharing in the conduct of the Government. It is noted also that Spaniards are left free to emigrate, that confiscation of property as a punishment is abolished, and that while the right of strike is acknowledged, the Government is authorized to intervene when the interests of a large section of the population are threatened, or when public services are imperiled. If Gen. Primo de Rivera really meant to invite outspoken editorial comment on the Constitution project, some say, he has found it in *El Liberal* (Madrid):

"By it the State assumes the nation's sovereignty, which is against all democratic procedure. The Constitution mentions that both the King and the Cortes will have the right to propose laws, but it is clearly exprest that all those referring to foreign affairs and constitutional reforms shall belong exclusively to the King and his Cabinet, which means that there can be no change of régime. This was not the case with the Constitution of 1876, which always gave hopes to the republicans that a change might come. This suffices to show that the new régime will be constitutional and parliamentary in appearance only, while really absolutist. It will become law as soon as Gen. Primo de Rivera decides to publish it in the *Gaceta Oficial*, since the only thing that could stop it would be a publicity campaign posting the country on the real meaning of that instrument. This is obviously impossible while the guaranties are in suspense."

AMERICAN PUBLICITY FOR FRANCE

DESECRATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE by Americans and others is committed with impunity, not only in France, but also in the United States, where the chief sufferers are said to be "French waiters," altho they nearly always hail from Switzerland. And while it dismays some French travelers to find with what unwieldiness the average American handles the instrument fashioned at once so scientifically and artistically by many generations of native artificers of the French spoken and written word, they are not infrequently surprized to find so many French expressions become "household words," as it were, in the every-day dealings of Americans. The publicity thus given to commodities of French manufacture is admitted to be of constant and increasing profit to France, but certain Frenchmen of linguistic precision sometimes are amused, if not annoyed, by the spread of what they consider a "disconcerting" French vocabulary in the United States. One such, Franck L. Schoell, was much imprest by the great additions made to this French word-population through the extreme diffusion of perfumes, soaps, powders, cosmetics, and ointments of French production which are so widely distributed in this country. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he tells us:

"Only twenty years ago such perfumes were scarcely found and were not asked for except in the cities. Go now into the most recent village drug-store of Oregon or California. You will find there exposed in the show-case flasks of perfume bearing proprietors' names. Now the drug-store is the most cherished emporium of the small American town, the most patronized. That is because it is the kind of bazaar where are sold the magazines and vanilla ice-cream, tooth-brushes, and bismuth. And every day in the city, as in the country, legions of American women, providing themselves with Parisian articles indispensable to their sex in the twentieth century, examine, spell, and learn by heart the labels on all these flasks of *Ambre gris*, of *Bouquet des Faunes*, of *Chypre égyptien*, of *Jasmin de Corée*, of *Candide effluve*, of *Heure bleue*, of *Eaux végétales*, of *Eaux de toilette*, of *sachets*, of *poudres de riz*, of *sels pour bains*. . . .

"For the original word, the very terminology of the Rue de la Paix, will be scrupulously maintained. We poor French may say 'lipstick,' but what is purchased by the rich Chicago woman of Lake Shore Drive is the *crayon pour les lèvres*."

While this contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is frank in his charge that American business men as students only study whatever will be useful to them in their business, he is equally outspoken in revealing his discovery of the high publicity value of the word "Paris," or "Parisian," or "French" to exploit the sale in the United States of articles credited with the qualities these names imply. At the same time it is obvious that this commentator was evidently on occasion disappointed:

"Every French traveler in the United States must have noticed the habitual coupling of the terms French pastry, French dressing, French laundry, French chef. But if he decides to taste this French pastry, to put over his salad some of the French dressing, that is to say, a mere vinegar concoction, to have his linen washed in the French fashion, he will be somewhat embarrassed to identify anything particularly French in the café éclairs of considerable dimensions, in the trivial vinegar sauce, or in the method whereby Mr. Smith has bleached his linen. On the other hand, he will understand at once that if a hotel calls its cook a French chef, it is because apparently a cook from France is considered an infallible artist for a good kitchen.

"In that sense must be interpreted the word French in such couplings as French laundry and French pastry. This epithet, so flung about in the United States that it recurs constantly in such associations as French gown, French frock, French hat, French design, and the like, does not mean simply French or imported from France. It means, through the association of ideas, distinguished, elegant, refined, luxurious. In other words, French is one of the superlatives of which American publicity experts are rather fond. For it is beyond question that in the innocence of the ordinary American's consciousness, France remains what she was to all Europe in the eighteenth century, the choice spot in all matters of refinement and grace, the very last thing at the very last moment, the very latest."

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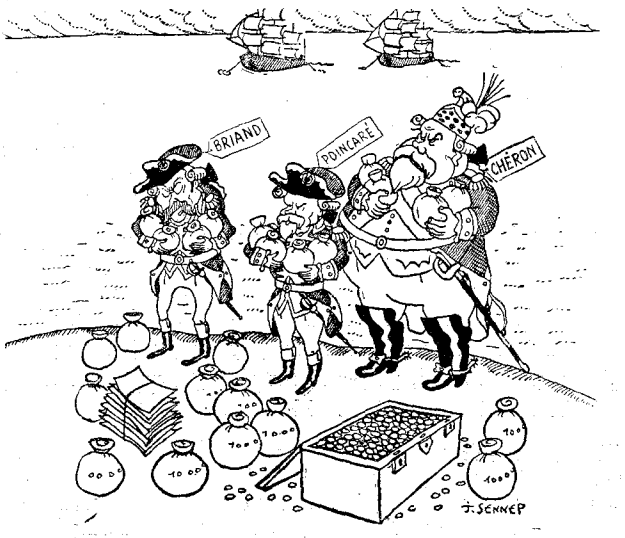
"WHAT AMERICA PRETENDS SHE IS BRINGING TO EUROPE"

"WHAT AMERICA REALLY BRINGS TO EUROPE"
—*Le Charivari* (Paris).



THE THREE LAFAYETTES

MESSRS. BRIAND, POINCARÉ, and CHÉRON, France's Finance Minister: "Uncle Sam, we are here!" —*Candide* (Paris).

THE NEW RED RIDING-HOOD

"What big teeth you have, Uncle Sam!"
"The better to eat you with, my child."
—*Le Progrès Civique* (Paris).

"AMERICAN GRATITUDE"

UNCLE SAM: "What do you wish, Madam?"
MARIANNE: "How much will it cost me to redeem the sword of America's old friend, Lafayette?" —*Cyrano* (Paris).

CONJUGATING WAR-DEBT RATIFICATION
—*Aux Ecoutes* (Paris).

FRENCH CARTOON JIBES AND JESTS ABOUT FRANCE'S WAR DEBT TO UNCLE SAM

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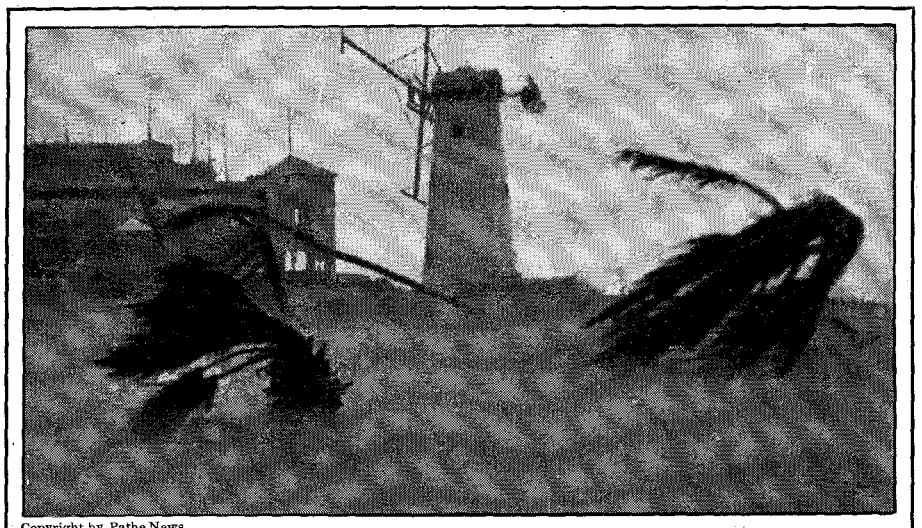
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

FIGHTING THE FRUIT-FLY

"FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FLY," it ought to be called; for it does not confine its attention to fruit, and hence is doubly dangerous. For this reason the authorities have begun a war to the death against it, and Frank Thone, feature writer for Science Service (Washington) very properly begins a page article, prepared for newspapers, with a report couched in military language. He says:

"The enemy has succeeded in making a landing on our territory. Omitting any formal declaration of war, and eluding our coast defense by stealth, his forces have succeeded in taking possession of a considerable area, and a number of outposts have been located by our scouts.

"The situation is grave, but should not be made the occasion of alarm. The extent of the enemy's holdings is now known, and our advanced forces have already begun operations against him.



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HIGH WINDS OF A STORM BEATING AGAINST THE FLORIDA COAST
May have blown the fruit-fly from the Bermudas, 900 miles away.

It is the opinion of the general staff that the best means for conquering and eventually annihilating him will be a strict blockade and a destruction of all his possible sources of supply, thereby reducing him through starvation. Congress has voted funds to enable a campaign to be carried through along this line.

"This is merely a paraphrase, into novelistic language, of a situation that has actually come to pass in Florida, where the Mediterranean fruit-fly, one of the most dreaded of all insect pests, is now established in the heart of the orange and grapefruit belt.

"In a way, the present situation is less serious than that presented by some of the other insect pests, and in a way it is more serious. It is less serious, because the Mediterranean fruit-fly is primarily an enemy of fruit crops. We could get along with less fruit if we had to, altho we'd hate to come to that. A pest like the corn-borer or the boll-weevil can do us more money damage and play more hob with our farm life.

"But the Mediterranean fruit-fly will feed on practically every kind of fruit, and on most green garden vegetables. It is for this reason that the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State of Florida have united for battle in much the same mood as that of the defenders of Verdun: 'They shall not pass!' So there will be war until the last fruit-fly is dead.

"It was on April 6 that the fruit-fly was first discovered, almost accidentally, by J. C. Goodwin, nursery inspector for the Florida State Plant Board. Within one week of the date of discovery seventy-five entomologists and plant experts were on the ground, and the battle toward extermination was begun.

"It is quite possible that the insect has been in the neighborhood for a year or more. Certainly it has had time to breed, for a few groves are heavily infested. Where the fly came from, and how it got into Florida, remains undetermined. It is quite possible that the original route of invasion will always be a mystery

"While Bureau of Entomology scientists have no official theory regarding the route, Dr. L. O. Howard has ventured two or three conjectures.

"'It may be that the fly was carried into Florida by an Atlantic storm,' Dr. Howard stated. 'The insect has been in Bermuda for quite a long time, and while the ocean stretch between the two places is wide, it is not at all impossible for insects to be carried hundreds of miles by a high wind. Airplane traps have captured living insects of the most delicate types at altitudes as great as 10,000 feet; and the Mediterranean fruit-fly is a relatively sturdy insect.'

"A second conjecture by Dr. Howard is that a liquor-smuggling boat may have brought in a chance piece of fruit containing the insect's eggs, as part of its provisions for the voyage. Tossed from a night-running truck, the fruit could have lain unnoticed, hatching its mischievous brood.

"There is even the possibility that some stray imported fruit—perhaps a Sicilian lemon—may have been carried in innocently enough by a tourist."

It was Dr. Howard, by the way, who nearly forty years ago first called attention to the potentialities of this insect. On a visit to Bermuda, he saw the mischief it was making in peach orchards. In 1891, in a bulletin of the bureau of entomology, he described the insect and its work, and concluded with this paragraph:

"'The subject derives an especial interest from the danger of the importation of this pest into the peach-growing regions of our southern States. It is beyond doubt a tropical insect, and there is consequently reason to believe that it will not thrive in the northern States, but peaches are grown extensively in Georgia and allied fruits in Florida, and altho peaches are not received from Bermuda in bulk, the accidental importation of the pest is always possible.'

"Dr. Howard has lived to see his prophecy fulfilled, tho not on the fruit he then anticipated.

"The weapons that will be used against the fruit-fly are three: quarantine by Federal and State forces, a thorough clean-up of all fruits and vegetables capable of harboring the pest in all areas known to be infested, and the destruction of abandoned and rundown orchards.

"The fly attacks only ripe fruit, and it will be necessary to pluck all fruit before it is ripe, and to stop the growing of vegetables which in their ripening stage might harbor it.

"The threefold campaign of quarantine and destruction has been organized along almost military lines by the Federal and State authorities. Orchards found to have been reached by the fly and an area of at least one mile surrounding such orchards are ruled 'infested,' and all fruits and vegetables within these areas must be destroyed or processed in such a way as to kill the eggs or larvæ. No more can be allowed to develop during the time the zone is under regulation.

"The protective zones will include all properties within nine miles surrounding the infested zones, and will be adjusted according to natural boundaries. All groves and all plantings of host vegetables will be subject to intensive inspection, but the fruits and vegetables will be allowed to move, under certain safeguards, in interstate commerce.

"Areas outside these two types of zones are under restriction

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only to the extent of providing for inspection and certification of fruits and control of host vegetables to make sure they have not been infested. All groves in the State will be inspected.

"The quarantine and attendant regulations bring the whole State under restriction, but do not forbid interstate movement under what are believed to be adequate safeguards. Certain types of movement, however, such as truck, mail and bulk shipments are prohibited altogether, since movements of these kinds involve a maximum risk and can not be safeguarded adequately at a moderate expense.

"In addition to covering all fruits except watermelons and pineapples, and peppers, beans, tomatoes, squashes, gourds, and egg-plants, among vegetables, the Federal quarantine includes special restrictions on the movement of soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, fruit-packing equipment, and nursery stock.

"It further provides that railway cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers used in transporting restricted articles must be cleaned at the unloading point, and fumigated when this is considered necessary.

"The area in which the infestation was first discovered covers about forty square miles, lying within parts of three counties. Florida's annual total value of fruit and truck crops, including citrus fruits, now runs well over $125,000,000. Vigorous measures are therefore regarded as well justified.

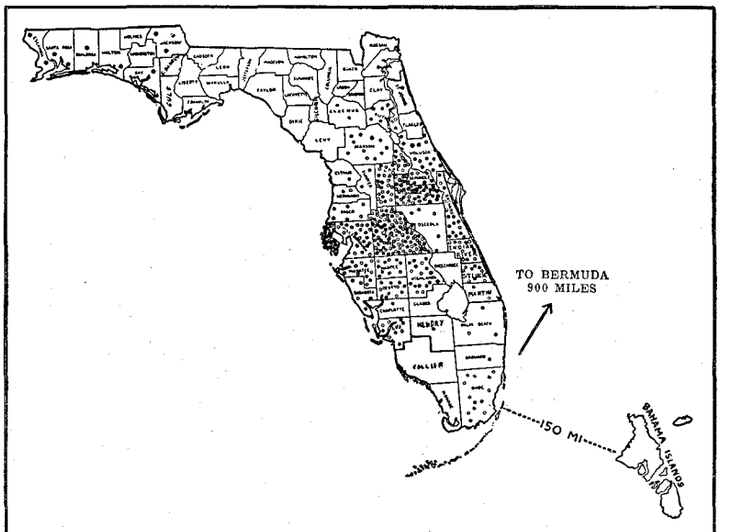
"The Mediterranean fruit-fly is known and hated in many lands. The insect is about the size and shape of an ordinary house fly, but differently marked.

"It is the larva, or grub, that is the mischief-maker. The adult bores a hole in the skin of a fruit or vegetable with its egg-laying apparatus, and in this pocket deposits from one to six eggs. Sometimes several flies will lay their eggs in the same hole, accumulating as many as a hundred of the tiny white objects. Since a single fruit may be punctured in many places, the damage done is considerable.

"On hatching, the larvæ eat greedily and grow rapidly. At first hardly visible to the naked eye, they increase in size until the ruined fruit is obviously 'maggoty.'

"The weak point in the fly's life cycle, at which it can be most successfully attacked, is its adult stage, especially the few days it spends flying about and feeding before it settles down to egg laying. It is susceptible to poison dusts, like calcium arsenate, such as are used against the cotton boll-weevil and many other insect pests.

"One difficulty arises, however, in using such dusts against the fly on citrus fruits. For some obscure physiological reason, citrus fruits are hampered in their sugar-storing processes by arsenic dusts, and fruit so protected arouses the complaint that it is not sweet enough. If the fly becomes established in spite of all efforts against it, some other chemical warfare method will have to be used against it by the orange and grapefruit growers."



WELL WORTH OUR BEST EFFORTS TO SAVE THEM

Every black dot on this map of Florida represents 50,000 orange-trees, every white dot 50,000 grapefruit-trees, all in danger of fruit-fly infection. . . . The Bahamas and the Bermudas (indicated by arrow) are probable places from which the winged invaders came to Florida.

ELECTRIFIED DUST—When dust is transported by the wind, the fine particles rub against bodies of all sorts that they meet. Pollet has made a series of interesting observations on this, in China, which are reported in *L'Oeuvre* (Paris) by E. Weiss. He shows that grains of dust thus transported are charged with negative electricity. We read:

"By throwing a pinch of neutral dust on a metal plate in communication with a sensitive electrometer, it may be shown that the plate becomes charged positively while the dust is charged negatively. The same result is obtained if the metal plate is replaced with wood or brick. When the experiment is repeated in the laboratory, with closed windows, the dust deposited slowly on an insulated metal plate charges it negatively by contact, while if the plate is in front of an open window and exposed to the wind, it becomes charged positively by friction. These phenomena take place on a large scale with automobiles, which are driven through dusty air. The chassis, insulated from the ground by the rubber tires, is strongly charged electrically. The negative charge of the dust has the effect of reversing the electric field of the atmosphere. Variations were recorded photographically with a quadrant electrometer. The maximum is generally accentuated in the evening, and in the morning the minimum is negative. As the sky is always clear in this region, accidental disturbances are much reduced, but as soon as a dusty wind comes up, the potential falls to negative values, sometimes considerably, and in only a few minutes."

THE THERMOMETER AS A DIVINING-ROD

OIL DEPOSITS AND CERTAIN MINERALS may possibly be located in the future by relying on the recently suspected fact that the temperature rises in their vicinity. A contributor to *Tycos* (Rochester, N. Y.) believes that the thermometer may be destined to play the rôle of detective in locating hidden deposits of oil, coal, and salt. As a novel aid in prospecting for oil, he says, the thermometer is inexpensive and yet not deprived of the fascinating mystery with which the divining-rod was presumably vested. He adds:

"An investigation, which has been in progress for several years, gives some evidence that earth temperatures in some oil-bearing areas at least are relatively higher than those in water-bearing areas. This tendency was first noted by C. E. Van Orstrand, of the U. S. Geological Survey, in Wyoming and California. The American Petroleum Institute is supporting additional field tests in three States, the results of which will throw more light on the question.

"Electrical, radio, and gravity instruments for locating hidden ore and oil deposits have some vogue as scientific methods, but the idea that a study of the heat in the earth's upper crust may aid in oil prospecting is novel. This inquiry is being conducted under the auspices of the directors of the geological surveys of two States—Oklahoma and Texas; and a third State, California, the work is under the direction of the State University. These States were selected because of their extensive oil deposits. Numerous wells give abundant opportunities for making observations, and offer facilities for testing the relations of temperatures and structures under a variety of conditions.

"The original researches of Mr. Van Orstrand embrace the temperatures of deep wells and mines, floors of the ocean, beds of lakes, the interior of the earth, and even the stars. This scientist has found relatively high temperatures in proximity to oil-fields. For example, in Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma—adjacent to oil deposits—the temperatures demonstrated an increase of 1 degree Fahrenheit in fifty feet. Conversely, similar investigations in the water-bearing regions of Iowa indicated that the latter were associated with low temperatures.

"The late Prof. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, concluded that the earth's temperatures under well-developed anticlinal (an upfold or arch of rock strata) axes are a few degrees higher at the same depths than where the strata are not arched or otherwise disturbed. Since many of the most important oil fields of the world are found in anticlines, it is evident that a relation between temperatures and anticlines becomes a relation between temperatures and favorable oil structures.

"We are told that in certain water-bearing areas in Australia

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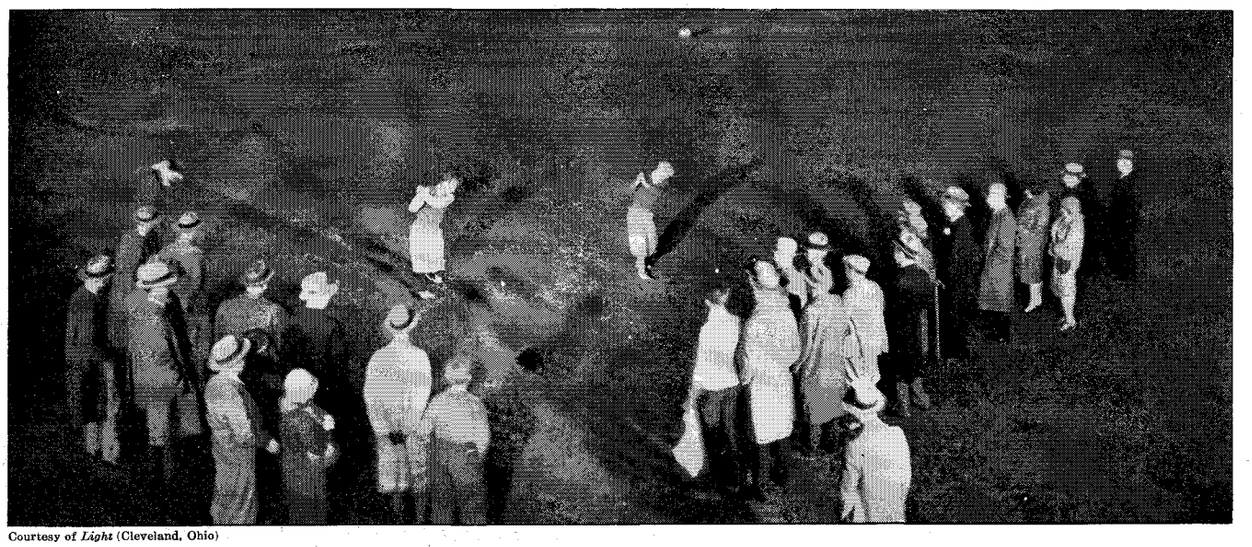

Courtesy of *Light* (Cleveland, Ohio)

"THE ANSWER TO THE GOLFER'S PRAYER"—HE CAN NOW PLAY ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT.

the temperatures are abnormally high. This observation may be the exception to a general rule—or a vagary that would apparently, but not in reality, tend to upset the theory.

"The influence of bodies of water as cooling agents upon nearby rocks and oil-bearing strata is a matter for conjecture. However, at Long Beach, California, where the oil-field is three or four miles from the shore line of the ocean, the effect is found to be negligible or at least to correspond with that in oil-fields immune from possible cooling effects because of the remoteness of bodies of water. At Salt Creek oil dome, Wyoming, a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit was found at a depth of 900 feet on the crest of the anticline, while on the side of the anticline a temperature of 80 Fahrenheit was not recorded until a depth of 1,500 feet was reached. Surfaces on which the temperatures are everywhere the same seemingly parallel the surface of the oil-sand, proceeding from the crest of the structure to water-bearing areas.

"Experiments in Germany are said to confirm the conclusions of Mr. Van Orstrand, not only emphasizing the importance of precise temperature measurements in general scientific studies, but indicating the potential value of the thermometer in locating soft coal, oil, salt, etc., upon the theory that these and similar underground products constantly act as sources of heat. A German scientist favors the taking of temperature registrations at 100 meters from the bottom of the drill hole at the time of drilling—not at varying heights in the water column after the drilling has been completed. These test have progressed to the extent that special types of maximum thermometers have been manufactured and provision made for the elimination of water-pressure and other sources of error.

"The rapid increase of temperature in salt domes, we are informed, is believed to be due to the hydration (combination with the elements of water) of sodium anhydrite and alterations in the petroleum. According to these views, thermal conductivity is relatively unimportant at a source of temperature variations—except that very porous, dry rocks show less conductivity and fewer feet per degree rise.

"Observations in the United States and Germany, pointing to the thermometer as a potential modern divining-rod, have prompted one observer to remark somewhat flippantly that the next generation will not grapple with Mother Earth in wresting oil from her hidden recesses—but the future oil prospectors will be busy generating electrical current from oil-wells, utilizing the variations in temperature between the top and bottom of these wells. For instance, the temperature of one of the world's deepest wells—in an oil-field in California—has been registered at a depth of 8,000 feet, at which point the heat was found to be 230 degrees Fahrenheit—18 degrees above the boiling point of water at sea-level.

"This and similar observations pointing to the possibilities of the thermometer as an oil-prospecting instrument accentuate the already keen interest in the forthcoming results of the investigations now in progress in the oil-fields of California, Texas, and Oklahoma."

GOLF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY

GOLF DAY AND NIGHT, rain or shine, is the fascinating program now offered to enthusiasts, we are told by R. W. Shenton, writing in *Light* (Cleveland, O). On the new practise course now available, he tells us, professionals declare that the golf balls are more readily seen under artificial illumination than in daytime playing. This, we are told, is due to the fact that the white ball is driven toward a dark background, the contrast making for exceptional visibility of the ball. Writes Mr. Shenton:

"You can now play golf at night. You can also play in a pouring rain, and not get wet. The genius back of the combination is a man famed far and wide for his accomplishments in incandescent-lamp manufacture.

"J. T. Fagan is the man. He has done more than any other single individual as a developer of automatic machinery, to introduce ultra-quantity methods in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. He has thereby saved the lamp-buying public millions of dollars, and has given them a product of a uniformity and quality beyond the possibilities of human hands.

"But what has all of this to do with playing golf? Certainly this man would be among the very last to claim undue prowess for himself as a golfer. But like all successful geniuses who have learned the secret of perpetual youth, he must have a plaything.

"His friend, E. A. Markham, came to him with an idea for a new kind of golf course. One where the dub or the pro could bat out balls to his heart's content without having to chase balls or hunt for lost ones. Fagan saw its possibilities at once.

"It is a practise course where you can choose a green anywhere from forty to two-hundred and seventy-five yards away. It is not necessary for you to announce in advance which one you were driving for. After a while a bell will ring as a warning to lay off while a regiment of caddies rush out and scoop up the balls.

"If you think you are especially good, there are special targets at which you can direct your aim. And there need be no doubt in your mind as to whether your ball found its mark, for if it did, a mechanical contrivance will announce the fact to the world by means of a musical siren.

"Each golfer has a stall to himself, and there is an unlimited supply of balls. There is a miniature nine-hole course, where you can have all the thrills of a regular game except the long drives.

"Synthetic golf, you might call it. In the well-built stalls you are practically independent of the weather. And thanks to a fine job of outdoor lighting, you would just as soon play at night as by day.

"This matter of playing golf by artificial light opens up many possibilities for debate. What of the psychological effects? Will so-called mental hazards become more or less serious? Will the enveloping darkness form a psychological tunnel or funnel that will guide your ball toward its objective? Or, will the absence of illumination tend to draw your ball away from its course as we

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know a body of water will in the daytime? In other words, should we light up the rough as well as the fairway, or should we stick to a narrow band of light down the middle of the fairway? Whatever the right answer is, trust our engineers and scientists to find it. They did it for tennis when the proposal to play outdoor tennis at night seemed absurd.

"The principal cost in golf is due to the tremendous investment in real estate that is necessary. If light can lengthen the hours of play, light will cut down this cost materially."

WHERE OLD PAPER GOES

ABOUT $3,000,000 WORTH of waste paper was shipped from the United States during 1928, 50 per cent. from Pacific coast ports. Altho the average person is familiar with the value of waste paper, few realize the extent and growth of waste paper in export trade, says Mel Wharton in *The Timberman* (Portland, Ore.). He goes on:

"Almost the entire exportation of waste paper from Pacific coast ports is consumed in the Orient. At least six different weights of packages are shipped to conform with trade demands and governmental regulations.

"Newsprint comprises almost all of the waste paper shipped. While in the United States over-issue newspapers and waste is employed in packing such items as furniture and crockery, and also to an extent remanufactured, the Far Eastern uses are entirely different. Not more than 3 per cent. of this waste stock is colored.

"Waste paper is first collected either by door-to-door pick-up men or is brought to central stations in 'drives' where it is loaded onto trucks operated by the wholesaler or packer-shipper. The common price paid ranges from about half a cent a pound to sixteen dollars a ton, depending upon the quality of the waste product and the condition of the Far Eastern market at the time.

"The moneys derived by institutions from the paper drives are used in many ways. A great proportion goes to various charities. In the schools, various rooms often buy pictures or other bits of art work. Sometimes recreational apparatus is bought for school grounds. The Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles bought a $25,000 pipe organ through the medium of a well-organized paper campaign.

"The business of preparing old newspapers for shipment overseas is highly specialized. It is necessary to have baling equipment, usually in the form of hydraulic presses. The papers are compresst under a standard pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch. Then they are banded. The package is burlapped, after which the bundles are again bound with hoop steel having buckle seals. The weight of each bale varies according to country of import. Fumigation is not done at point of origin."

The foreign commerce and shipping department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wharton tells us, recently sent a questionnaire to American consuls and foreign representatives of the United States at cities where Pacific coast waste paper is bought. Many interesting Oriental uses of the product were discovered. Following is part of the reply of Consul General Tredwell at Hongkong:

"A considerable quantity of old newspapers is consumed in Hongkong to make a cheap variety of pith sun helmets, the paper being used for pasting together the small bundles of pith under the cloth covering. Most of the newspapers not consumed locally are reexported in bulk to Canton, where a part is shipped to various districts in the south China provinces. Most of the newspapers consumed in Canton are said to be used in the manufacture of fancy goods, such as paper toys and dolls, the newspaper being used on the inside or bottom parts.

"About one-third of the old newspapers are consumed locally for wrapping purposes such as making wrappers for salt to be packed in small packages for Canton, and for articles on daily retail sale, such as sea delicacies, peanuts, fruit, and roasted pork.

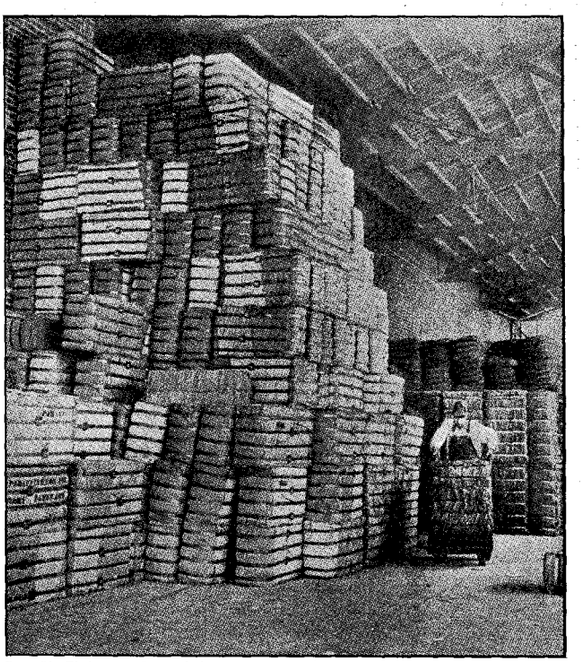
"A considerable quantity goes into the production of flowers, fire-crackers, and fireworks. Paper is also shipped to Yeung Kong, where is is said to be used as a lining in the manufacture of genuine and imitation leather trunks and boxes. Dealers also report that old newspapers are reexported to the northern ports, such as Tsingtao, Chefoo, and Newchwang, where they are largely employed in the place of glass as a covering for window openings, being used simply to exclude cold winds.

"Old newspapers are usually packed for this market in bales of 280 pounds each, which are entirely free from catalogs, magazines, or booklets, and should not contain more than 3 per cent. colored matter. Each bale is packed under pressure, covered with burlap and bound with iron bands. It is customary to paint these bands red so as to distinguish them from other cargo."

The American consul-general at Sourabaya, Java, comments:

"The importance of old newspapers in the trade life of the people of Java is more generally appreciated when one leaves the larger cities and journeys through the country. If one makes purchases in small towns and villages of the interior, it is not unusual to have one's purchases wrapt in well-known journals of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, as well as other American cities. In addition to their use as wrapping paper, overissue newspapers are also used in the manufacture of firecrackers. It is interesting to note the number and variety of the various bits of American newspapers which one sees on the street the morning after the celebration of the native and Chinese New Years.'

"The average price paid during 1928 for old newspapers by Oriental consignees was approximately $22.50 per long ton, or very nearly one cent per pound. A remarkably steady business has been built with the Far East from Pacific ports of the United States and indications point, say domestic shippers, that the demand is likely to increase slowly as new Oriental uses for the product are found."



From *The Timberman* (Portland, Oregon)

WASTE PAPER BOUND FOR THE ORIENT

Tons of it in a warehouse in the harbor of Los Angeles.

THE EYE'S AID TO THE EAR—A suggested explanation of the fact that the hearing of partially deaf persons is apparently better in light than in darkness, as reported in an article recently quoted in these columns, is offered, in a letter to THE DIGEST by Ida C. Bachman, of New York. She writes:

"Persons who have this handicap must have bright light to see the faces of those speaking. We unconsciously read the lips and varying expressions. If any one addrest me in a darkened room, I could not 'get it,' but I quickly do so, when the lights are on and I have a full view of the speaker—even tho at a considerable distance. I'm sure this is the experience of almost all hard-of-hearing persons. It is decidedly apparent in the now newly presented 'Talkies,' which are a great strain on the ears, whereas the silent movies are a godsend to us."

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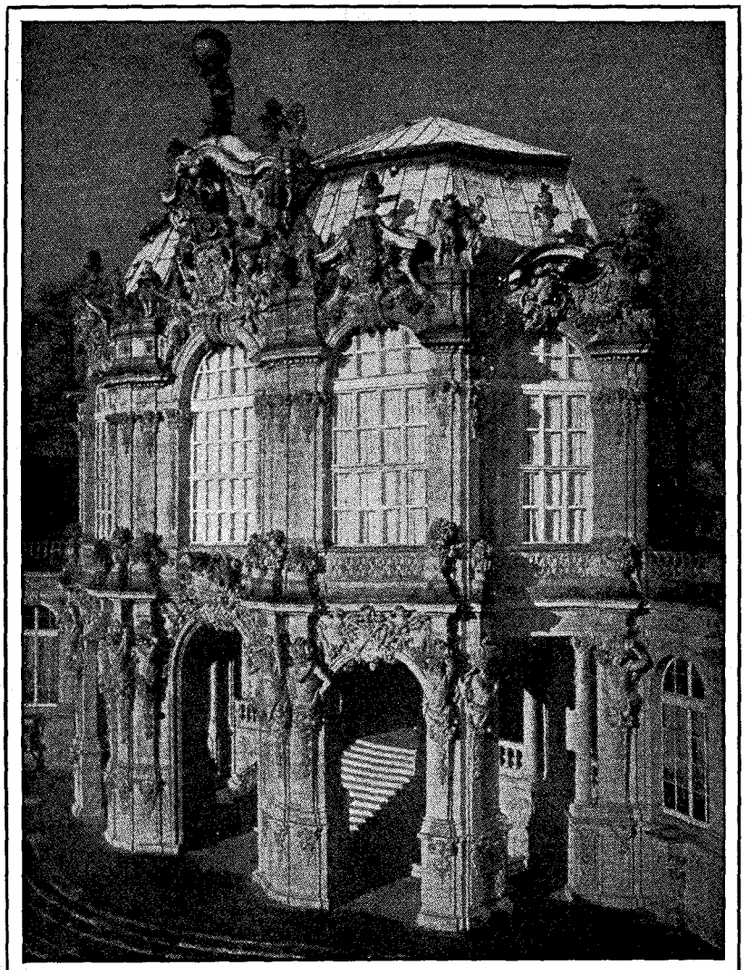
SHALL WE BECOME BAROQUE?

ARCHITECTURE IS THE ONE ART that has kept itself free of the jazz spirit; we are still classical in our tastes for building, in spite of the efforts of the Sitwells, those English modernists who turned to baroque, perhaps because it was so much condemned by modern critics. Baroque would seem to be the style that might express us, yet we do not build that way. Dresden is claimed as the outstanding home of baroque, and it, with Munich, only less baroque than the Saxon capital, becomes from year to year the goal of visitors, particularly students of this style of architecture. It is a seventeenth-century efflorescence, and its examples may be found in Mexico, Spain, Portugal, Southern Italy, besides the parts of Germany already mentioned. It has never appealed strongly to the French or English taste, and it goes without saying that our architects have been free of it. Whether the presence in *The Architect's Journal* (London) of an article on the baroque buildings of Dresden, by Dr. Wilhelm Hausenstein, indicates the beginning of a new trend, time will tell. Our illustrations will show the riot of ornamentation unrelated to structural design which characterizes this style. Some of our theater interiors have approached nearest to it. Dr. Hausenstein writes:



"THE APEX OF ALL BAROQUE"

The Zwinger pavilion in Dresden, built about 1712 for pompous ceremonials of the Court of Saxony, shows "the elastic profuseness" of this style.

"The baroque element dominates. Even the Renaissance palace received stylistic impressions from it, and thence baroque forms spread mightily throughout Dresden. Near the Palace, and also near the great main bridge over the Elbe, from which one has the most beautiful view of the city, rises the Hofkirche, or court church, built in the years 1739 to 1751 by Gaetano Chiaveri, the great Italian master of baroque. It occupies a splendidly free site, and—if one may use the words of a stone structure—exhibits the elastic profuseness that so strongly characterizes this style. The freedom and ardency so typical of it also manifest themselves in the many statues encircling the church's roof; some of them almost seem to be flags, waving in the wind.

"Not far from the Hofkirche one finds the somewhat older Frauenkirche, a mighty structure with a lofty stone dome. Its interior resembles an opera-house, with boxes, balconies, and galleries, recalling the spirit of court ceremonials and theatrical pomp, inseparable from baroque. On the whole, the Frauenkirche does not lose by comparison with Chiaveri's Hofkirche; many, indeed, regard it as a greater work.

"But, baroque tho these two main churches of Dresden are, they are excelled by the ultra-baroque of the Zwinger pavilion, which was built by Daniel Pöppelmann, the baroque master of Dresden, between 1711 and 1712, as a great hall for festivities of the court. It is no exaggeration to say that the extravagant beauty of the Zwinger is the apex not merely of Dresden baroque, but of all baroque.

"These three buildings are only a few in the long list. There is the Japanese Palace, in the new city across the bridge; there are many palaces of the nobility in the old city—the Heyn Palace, the Cosel Palace, and others. On the beautiful square of the old market stands the old Rathaus. In the new city one finds the equestrian monument of the Elector, August the Strong, the ruler to whom Dresden baroque owes its chief impetus. The 'Grosser Garten' (or great garden) is of the style, both in its garden plan and its architecture.

"And this is still far from being all. The whole city is saturated with baroque forms and spirit, and these appear to have communicated themselves even to the atmosphere of the surrounding country. Pillnitz, not far from Dresden, possesses a palace dating from the days of August the Strong, in the style of the French baroque, along the lines of Versailles. The Moritzburg Palace, rebuilt since 1722 in the spirit of baroque, is one of the monuments of a little world at whose center lies Dresden, the princely city.

"Reference should also be made to Meissen, the beautiful old Saxon city, which will this year celebrate its thousandth anniversary. It lies very near Dresden. Meissen possesses a justly famous Gothic cathedral, but the city's real fame rests on its porcelain manufactures, a highly baroque undertaking, founded by August the Strong in 1710."

Home travelers who depend upon books for their glimpses of foreign things, may turn to "Southern Baroque Art" by Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell, and see their classic ideals shattered, and these florid styles acclaimed.

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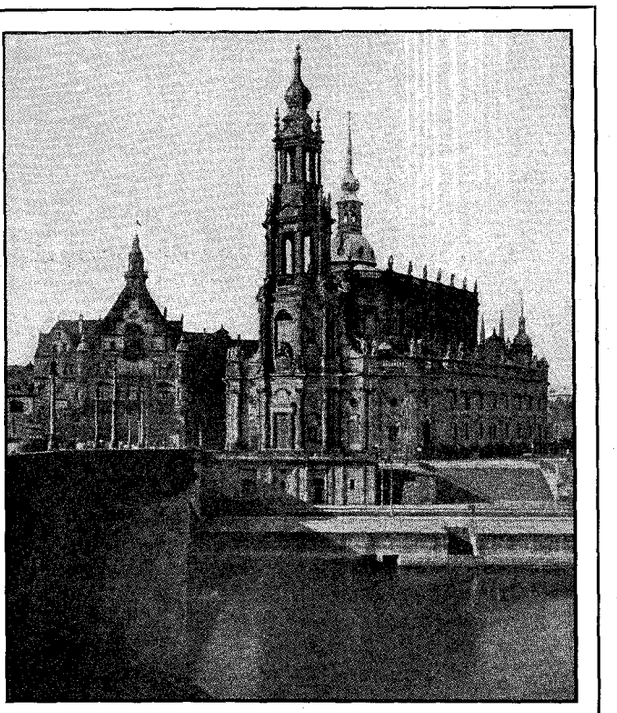
DALY COLLEGE LIBRARY

LITERARY AND CLERICAL CUTPURSES

DEVILTRY AFTER DEVILTRY—all the crimes in the calendar are charged against—whom? Not a yeggman, but the supposedly gentle man of letters. The sins of this class are set forth in a recent book called "Literary Ethics," by H. M. Paull (E. P. Dutton & Co.), who softens his title by the hopeful addition of "A Study in the Growth of the Literary Conscience." Dividing the "deviltries" into component parts, we find enumerated here, "burglary, forgery, piracy, grave-robbery, sneak-thievery, highway robbery, and then, according to De Quincey's formula, up to the graver crimes of scandal, plain lying, and bad manners." These subdivisions are noted by a New York *Times* reviewer of the volume, Mr. Charles Willis Thompson, who has raced through the book, picking nuggets here and there, and doing for us the work of "digesting." The criminals thus brought to the bar are authors, a few editors, and publishers, and "they begin with the dawn of literature and continue on their evil courses to this very day"—a statement which would seem to challenge the belief in the "growth of the literary conscience." "They range from Seneca to Shakespeare, down to modern bishops who steal hymns, for as Mr. Paull proves, the clerical conscience is the hardest-boiled of all." We come to some of the cases:



BAROQUE IN DIVINE SERVICE

The Catholic Hofkirche of Dresden, like many churches of Mexico, Italy, and Portugal, are laden with ornament in the style called baroque.

"When Mr. Paull writes of robbery, he does not mean plagiarism; he means the theft of a whole book, poem, or other work, a crime more often committed in his pages by ministers than other people. But he quotes Mark Twain on such poems as 'Rock Me to Sleep.' 'Their authorship,' says Mark, 'was claimed by most of the grown-up people who were alive at the time.' Wolfe's 'Burial of Sir John Moore' was 'claimed by liar after liar in succession.' Finally, that inveterate joker, 'Father Prout' (who was not a priest, but merely used that *nom de plume*), confounded the thieves by translating the poem into French, and then hotly insisting that this was the original, and Wolfe and all the others had stolen it from the French author.

"Forgery is a more common crime than theft among literary men. Solon 'put faked verses into the Iliad for political ends.' The early Christians manufactured so many forged gospels, epistles, etc., that by the year 200 the Catholic Church stept in to differentiate true from false, and later on it definitely fixt the Canon. 'Many sects continued to use the apocryphal books which favored their particular belief,' says Mr. Paull, 'but in time the authority of the Church prevailed, and the long series of forgeries of sacred literature came to an end.' The common custom of writing under the name of some dead saint was finally condemned in its turn by Pope Innocent I.

"Forged plays by Shakespeare, forged novels by Scott, appeared in profusion, and Carlyle was fooled into indorsing thirty-five forged Cromwell letters as of 'indubitable authenticity.' It was forty years before they were found to be the work of William Squire of Norwich, and Carlyle was dead then.

"The distinction between a pirate and a plagiarist, Mr. Paull says, is 'that the plagiarist always hopes he will not be found out, while the pirate makes no secret of his crime.' The impudence of the pirates is almost beyond belief. But Mr. Paull gives Augustine Birrell as authority for this story: A Liége publisher, Bassompierre, made prize of Marmontel's 'Belisario,' and gained a large profit. Of course he did not pay the looted author a sou, but he magnanimously called on him and thanked him for what he had stolen. Marmontel was furious. 'You first rob me of the fruits of my labors and then have the effrontery to come and brag about it under my nose!' Bassompierre was amazed. 'Monsieur,' he replied with dignity, 'you forget that Liége is a free country.'

"And Dickens described one of the many piracies of 'Pickwick' as having 'distinguished itself beyond the rest by a preface abusive of the writer plundered.' One man made a fortune out of books by putting such names as Pickwick, Oliver Twist, etc., in their titles. One thief misspelled Stevenson's name in pirating his book, and at this insult 'I own I boiled,' wrote Stevenson; the mere piracy had not affected his calm. When Voltaire's 'Death of Cæsar' was pirated, he complained: 'The editor has massacred Cæsar worse than Brutus and Cassius ever did.'"

Shakespeare was such a "lifter" himself that what has happened to his plays may seem only poetic justice:

"The poet laureate Nahum Tate rewrote 'King Lear' so as to give it a happy ending, and married *Edgar* and *Cordelia*, who, as he himself said proudly, 'never changed word in the original.' His improvement was so popular that he came to consider himself the author, and in 1707 he produced another drama 'by N. Tate, author of the Tragedy called "King Lear."' Not until the time of Macready was Shakespeare produced without these atrocious improvements, made not only by poor Tate but by Dryden, Garrick, Cibber, Davenant, and a host of others.

"The rise of Puritanism made the sermon the most important part of church services. Until then it had played an inconspicuous part, or none; in fact, as late as Elizabeth's time, if a clergyman wanted to preach, he had to take out a license, and only a third of the ministry had such licenses. But the Puritans clamored for a sermon at every meeting, and a long one, and the result was that a trade in written sermons grew up.

"Ministers themselves began it, offering for sale sermons 'in script type in imitation of handwriting,' so as to fool the congregation if it caught a glimpse of what the minister was reading. They were so successful that the trade was taken up by Grub Street hacks. Mr. Paull gives proofs that the practise of reading sermons by other pens continues down to 1928. Bishop Jeremy Taylor once plagiarized a sermon, and in turn the very unclerical Benjamin Franklin plagiarized Taylor.

"Of the crime of plain stealing, or plagiarism, an instance is the case of Molière, who stole a scene 'almost word for word from Cyrano de Bergerac.' That scene, Mr. Paull might have mentioned, is the one in which occurs the famous line, 'What is he doing in that galley?' of which Rostand made such fine use in his great drama about Bergerac. He represents the broken-hearted *Cyrano*, in his dying delirium, muttering extracts from his plundered play.

"Charles Lamb had no conscience whatever about stealing. In a letter to Godwin, who was writing a play, Lamb suggests various plays he can profitably steal from, including 'Othello,' and adds that from this method of 'honest stealing' 'much yet, I think, remains to be sucked.' Disraeli was a constant thief in his speeches as well as in his literary works. He stole a magazine article and used it in a novel; his speech on the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852 was cribbed from a translation of Thiers's speech on the death of the Marshal de St. Cyr, in 1829. 'There is hardly a clever *mot*, a quotable saying, in all his books, which can be called original,' wrote Walsh, a kindly critic, 'but who bears him any grudge for that?'"

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WHAT TALKIES MAY ACCOMPLISH

TALKING-FILMS ARE GETTING so many hard knocks that a few boosts come as a welcome diversion. But what a bombshell the Comédie Française of Paris has lately thrown into the controversy in proposing to sponsor the talking-film as an adjunct of their activities. It is not that they propose to turn over their stage, the home of all that is conservative in dramatic art, to this infant of the drama. A house outside will be found, if the project is adopted, where the members of that august company can be employed to talk to the "provinces" as well as to Paris, and maybe go abroad to spread the gospel of French dramatic art. Of course, some stand aghast at the proposal. "A perilous venture!" "Absurd!" "Mortal poison to the purity of French dramatic art!" Such are phrases that float from the French capital. But viewing from a distance, the Boston *Transcript* asks:

OUTWARDLY AUSTERE

The Frauenkirche of Dresden "has an interior that resembles an opera-house, with boxes and galleries—product of the Baroque."

"Why such cocksureness of calamity? The proposal seems in very many ways excellent. Screen-plays with spoken dialog having gained instant and immense popularity in the United States, undoubtedly they will capture a large public also in France and throughout Europe. There will be—if there are not already—talkies in every tongue, from Armenian to Zanzibarese. Why should not some of the plays done in French be spoken by actors whose speech, under government guaranty, is the certified cream of good French? One may berate as one will some of the acting now to be seen at the Comédie Française, calling it sometimes too stilted, sometimes gushing, but no one can challenge the diction which is heard there. It is still consummate, the arbiter admitting no appeal.

"If this company of players should undertake the production of talkies—presumably for audiences outside of Paris—certainly it would begin the work with large advantages in its favor. The speech would at least be of fine quality at its source, before entering the recording-machines. It may well be true, of course, that the voices of some members of the troupe would be found poorly adapted to mechanical transmission. But we are not here concerned either with that difficulty, or indeed with any of the present technical limitations of the talkie-making instruments themselves. The emphasis is placed solely upon the excellence of the human medium which the Thêâtre Français offers for the proposed venture. Abatement of the difficulties is a proper task for the director. He, indeed, may well come to recognize that if he can so cast the rôles among voices especially well suited for reproduction, and can so train the actors chosen, as to produce a talkie of really notable merit, he will have accomplished a great work of art—greater, perhaps, than successful presentation of direct stage-drama itself.

"If so, much will have been gained, and little, if anything, lost. The good speech of the French national theater, instead of being audible only in Paris during the company's regular season, will be heard through all the French provinces, and will be offered, no doubt, in some few theaters of the United States. That is a welcome possibility. In fact, it seems that we would be fortunate if America had some national company, speaking in admittedly perfect English, who could make American talkies of equally assured source, to serve as a model for large audiences in this time of increasingly careless and confused popular speech."

Another fillip to the talkie interest is furnished from an English source. Herbert Clayton, an English manager, writes in the London *Daily Mail* of the effect good talkies will have on the theatrical art in general. He makes his observations in New York, but applies them to both sides of the Atlantic:

"New York has the talking-film craze as strongly as any place could have it. There are talking-pictures there, such as 'Broadway Melody,' playing to astounding business. But so, in previous years, were silent films like 'The Four Horsemen,' 'Ben Hur,' 'The Big Parade,' and so on. I looked for the other side of the talking-picture. I asked a New York friend what was the worst dialog picture being shown there. 'How can one discriminate among so many?' he asked. But finally he took me to one, in a suburban picture-theater which is usually prosperous, where the house was almost empty. I spoke to the theater manager about talking-pictures.

"'With a good one,' he said, 'we do 25 per cent. more business than we ever do with a "silent." A bad one, like this, does 30 per cent. worse than any ordinary film we've ever had.' I am told by friends of mine in the film industry in Great Britain that exactly the same conditions obtain here. A good talking-film, partly on account of 'curiosity value' (which will not last forever), does magnificent business. But a bad one—!

"Why, therefore, should the theatrical industry panic—killing itself with fear before the contest has well begun, as many a boxer has done in his time?

"Talking-films will be another nail in the coffin of bad theatrical shows. Splendid. If we put on bad shows, we deserve all the nails they can drive into us. On the other hand, in two cities, Manchester and Glasgow, which were named recently by a theatrical manager as having been killed for touring purposes by talking-films, we played a provincial company of 'Virginia' against the competition of 'The Singing Fool'—certainly the greatest money-maker of all the talking-films so far—and actually played to bigger business than the record-breaking 'No, No, Nanette' did three years ago, when Great Britain had never heard of a talking-film."

THE COVER—On July 13 we promised a reproduction in color of Mr. Mora's fine study of an Indian mother and child, and to-day we fulfil the promise. The strong contrasts in warm and cool colors in the fascinating Southwest of our land are admirably rendered in the picture of maternal care displayed on the cover. Mr. Mora has called his picture "A Mother from the Turquoise Land," and we see her richly decorated with the blue stones, set in silver, that catch and hold the fancy of every traveler to New Mexico and Arizona. F. Luis Mora is so well known a painter that little need be given of his biography. Born in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1874, he came to the United States for his art education under Benson and Tarbell of Boston, and of Mowbray of New York. He has received many awards, among them the first Hallgarten, the Shaw and the Evans prizes. He did a decoration for the Lynn, Massachusetts, Public Library, and his pictures are hung in the museums of Oakland, California, of Toledo, Newark, and elsewhere.

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BACKSTAIR SECRETS FOR ALL

WHETHER TO BE USED as a warning or as an example, the success of Walter Winchell as a newspaper man makes him a notable figure. He has lately transferred his services from one "tabloid" paper to another at a reputed fabulous rise in salary, and his influence is said to be growing nation-wide. His distinguishing feature is the "Americanese" he employs in writing, which he interprets in these days of psychoanalysis as a disguise for an inferiority complex. He is furthermore credited with showing up New York as "a village, and villagers as the inhabitants thereof." "He is the greatest town gossip in the greatest town in the world," says Harry Salpeter, in *The Outlook and Independent* (New York), who leaves unnoted that his distant predecessor was Nathaniel Parker Willis, who retailed village gossip in *The Mirror*, a century-old ancestor of Mr. Winchell's present employer. Even *Vanity Fair* has praised his column as "the bulletin board of the cognoscenti." Mr. Winchell's column is syndicated in 200 newspapers, yet he requires a glossary to explain his meaning for those who are not informed about the doings and the slang of Broadway. Here is a specimen with Mr. Salpeter's elucidations:

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THE NATION-WIDE COLUMNIST

Walter Winchell, who shows up New York as a village.

"I shall take his latest, therefore, because it is his freshest, to indicate his charm of style and his industry as a gatherer and presenter of fresh news. Winchell wants to be taken seriously as an innovator in the American language, but his Americanese would not have carried him far had he not had news to tell, and been the first to tell it.

"In one brief paragraph we are informed of the latest stages in the love life of half a dozen pairs of celebrities. Beginning with his second sentence, he informs us: 'The Adele Astaire-Wm. Gaunt, jr., romance has curdled. . . . Ted and Betty Healy have reconciled. . . . Altho it will be vigorously denied, Doug Fairbanks retires after his next phlicker. . . . Hollerwood now has more blackmailers than Newyork. . . . Because Mrs. Thaw (always the only opposition) died before Harry, Evelyn Nesbit's son Russell will inherit the playboy's coin. . . . Dolly Bernard, once Tommy Guinan's "heart," is gravely ill at Mt. Sinai hosp. . . . The Lucien Arthur Jones have parted. . . . The local cops' new hats are bought at Wanamaker's, the police commissioner's former alma mater.'

"When Winchell informs us that a romance has curdled, we are to understand by that phrase that there has been a separation, not necessarily legal. Winchell's fondness for inverted phonetic spellings is to be seen in his use of phlicker for moving-picture, and of phamous phinancier. On the other hand, he can be as phonetic as the maker of a new language, especially when he writes moom pitcher, and phfft! which last is a more definite expression for curdled. The contraction b. f. refers, of course, to boy friend, which may mean anything and everything, but usually suggests more than the literal interpretation. He throws away in a phrase news that would make big first-page stories in the yellows. It is news that Douglas Fairbanks is retiring; it is news that Evelyn Nesbit's child is to inherit part of the Thaw fortune, and it is news, altho to a slighter degree, that the new caps being worn by policemen have been ordered from the store of which Commissioner Whalen was general manager."

Considering what Mr. Salpeter tells us—that nothing is so dead as Winchell's last week's column—his interest as a journalistic phenomenon is enhanced. Moreover, his biography adds to one's amazement:

"Probably the most successful newspaperman in New York, Winchell is one of the least educated men of those who write for a living. We probably owe his contribution to Americanese to the fact that he has felt compelled to express himself in some other than the conventional manner. He tells me that his style of writing constitutes a protective device against his sense of inferiority as an illiterate. His native sense of style protects him, however, from the pitfalls of English grammar. Born in New York in April, 1897, he attended Public School 184, where he rose no higher than the 6B grade, when he was thirteen. His native wit and native sense of self-exploitation have served him ever since. With George Jessel, Eddie Cantor, and a third East Side boy, he sang tenor in a quartet in one of the earliest nickelodeon movie houses, the Imperial Theater, 116th Street east of Lenox Avenue, now known as the Regun Theater. In September, 1910, the three of them were signed up by Gus Edwards, the vaudeville impresario, and performed as part of a Newsboys' Sextet at the Hudson Theater in the small town of Union Hill, New Jersey. He worked for two years with Edwards, earning about $15 a week as a performer and an additional $10 as assistant manager of the show. In 1916 he went out on his own, appearing with a girl under the name of Winchell & Greene. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Navy, returning to vaudeville on his release."

By issuing a typewritten gossip-sheet for the theater he was playing in, and posting it alongside the letter-box, he began his journalistic career. He called his sheet *The Daily News Sense*, which became phonetically rendered *The Daily Nuisance*. After four years he became columnist and dramatic critic for *The Graphic*. Further:

"The origin of the Monday column was due largely to accident, the unwillingness of a city editor to credit one of Winchell's tips. About two and a half years after he had started work, he told the city editor that Frank Tinney and Imogene Wilson, about whose private life there had been much public scandal, were to be reconciled. The city editor refused to credit the story for lack of proof, and Winchell had the dubious satisfaction of seeing the story in print a week or more later in some other paper. He thereupon decided to use the gossip which he heard around town in his own way and under his own name, and thus did Winchell's famous column originate. For it is, as columns go, famous. It is read by thousands; all Broadway, and especially vaudevillians, devour it and quote it. It contains news weeks before it becomes 'news,' and is reported in a language which is native to Broadway. He is quoted, parodied, imitated. Since the emergence of Walter Winchell, every news and feature syndicate in New York sends out to provincial newspapers Broadway columns, many of them closely modeled on his. Altho these columns were part of the 'service' rendered by the larger newspaper wire syndicates before the flowering of Winchell, the success of his column has bestowed a kind of secondary success on other Broadway and 'feature' columns. Book reviews, interviews, dramatic notes, personality paragraphs are now part of the weekly budget of material sent out from New York. Winchell's column is reprinted in approximately 200 newspapers, and that which O. O. McIntyre writes is used by approximately 180 papers. Winchell has done his share, as a good Broadwayite, in making the rest of the country conscious of that most colorful village in the world, mazda lane, or the main stem, or orange-juice gulch."

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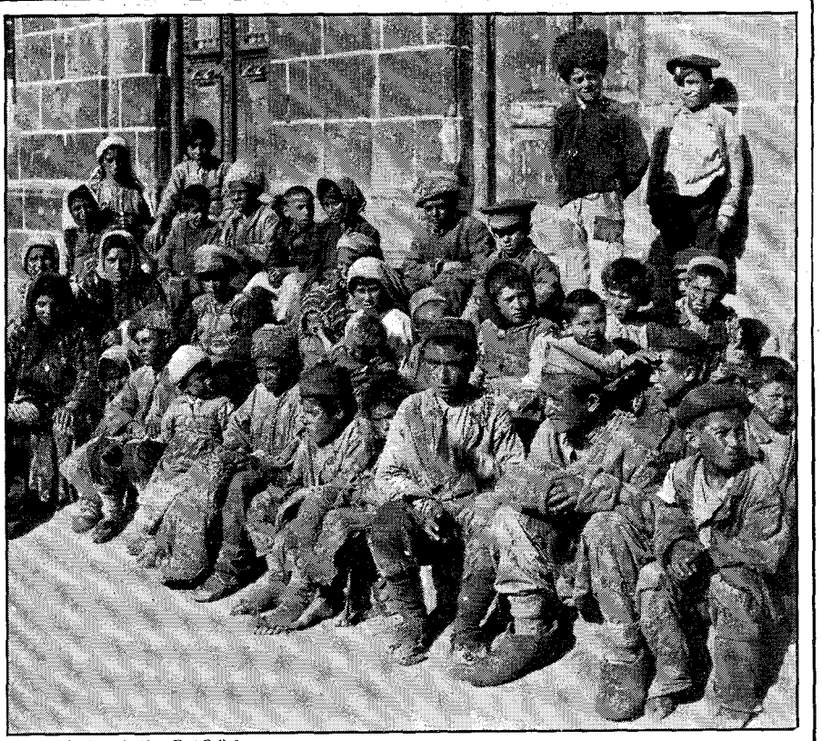
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A GENERATION SALVAGED

THE NEAR EAST RELIEF'S WORK IS DONE, save for the continued care of 20,000 children yet too young to cast loose; but the story of the greatest philanthropy of all time, in which more than $100,000,000 was contributed and 1,500,000 lives were saved, can be written, it is said, only by posterity, perhaps only by some one whom gratitude inspires to the service. The campaign is concluded, announces Dr. James L. Barton, on the ground that the era of drives for war relief and post-war reconstruction should terminate.



Photographs from the Near East Relief

TEN YEARS AGO: HUMAN FLOTSAM CAST UP BY THE WAR

A small group of orphans, typical of the thousands salvaged by the Near East Relief, which has ended its work after saving 1,500,000 lives, of whom 132,552 were helpless waifs. To this great task the American people contributed more than $100,000,000.

In reviewing the work of the organization, which was founded in 1915 and incorporated by special act of Congress in 1919, Dr. Barton's published report states that the Near East Relief was the only society which threw itself into the work of following and ministering to the vast refugee populations who were violently uprooted from their homes at the outbreak of the war and fled into Russia or were driven toward the deserts of Arabia. The report estimates that 1,500,000 lives were saved, 132,552 of whom were orphan children; 12,500,000 persons were fed during famine periods, and 6,000,000 received medical aid. "Immediately after the armistice, 500 volunteer workers were sent out by the Near East Relief," the report continues, and we read further:

"Thirty hospitals were established and equipped at the chief centers of distress. In the orphanages and schools 132,552 children were registered, fed, clothed and given a practical education. More than thirty trades have been taught and to-day thousands of these waifs are upstanding, self-respecting, self-supporting men and women, an honor and a credit to those who gave the funds that made such training possible. Some of them are already holding positions of trust and responsibility in Armenia, Syria, Egypt, and Greece."

Attention is called to the fact that there are still 20,043 children who are either too young to be graduated from the organization's schools or for whom adequate homes have not yet been found. A subcommittee, to be called the conservation committee, has been formed under the chairmanship of Cleveland E. Dodge to carry through this work. "In the contributions made by the American people," Dr. Barton announces, "must be included large donations of food, medical supplies, and clothing; all sorts of free concessions on transportation lines by land and sea; extensive grants of land and buildings by overseas governments, and $12,800,000 worth of food from the American Relief Association." Due credit is given to the governments in Russian Armenia, Persia, Turkey, Syria, and Greece for their cooperation in the Near East Relief's operations in those countries. "This work of philanthropy," concludes Dr. Barton, "has been looked upon in those countries as representing the best spirit of America, and has won for America and Americans a place of special appreciation and respect."

Thus ends the moral obligation which the contributors to the Near East Relief shouldered when whole peoples became derelict in the very environs of the land where the story of the good Samaritan was given to the world, and a comely pride is taken in the achievement. "The American people have a right to be proud of this work," comments the Chicago *Evening Post*. "Its worth is not to be estimated even in terms of the lives helped. It has created and stored up an incalculable measure of good-will for America. It has developed in lands, sadly needing efficient citizenship and trained leaders, thousands of young men and young women who will continue to give of their service to the cause of human welfare and peace." "It has been," says the New York *Times*, "a notable achievement in statecraft as well as a golden chapter in American generosity." "Nothing accomplished since the war, nothing in which so many Americans, as individuals, have participated," observes the New York *World*, "better illustrates that spirit of true philanthropy and business efficiency of which this country in time of emergency is ever ready to give proof."

"Some day," reflects the Houston *Chronicle*, "the real history of the American men and women who went overseas into the Near East on their errand of mercy will be written. Proper tribute will be paid the small army of them which worked hard hours and long hours in behalf of a people which could give its benefactors inarticulate thanks only."

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WHAT ARE CÆSAR'S THINGS?

ANOTHER OUTCRY against using the Church as a political instrument is uttered by Bishop Collins Denny, who, in opposing a resolution adopted by the Richmond District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, pledging cooperation and support of President Hoover in his efforts to obtain law observance and law enforcement, said that the activity of ministers of the Methodist denomination "threaten to lower the influence of the Church on its members." Three of the Conference Committee on Resolutions supported Bishop Denny, we read in a dispatch to the New York *World*, one saying that "the church is more powerful on its knees than writing resolutions." It is reported further that Methodist laymen in Norfolk, Richmond, and other places, in Virginia, intend to start a campaign to have the Virginia Conference, which convenes in October, adopt resolutions or take other actions to curb ministerial activity in politics.

In opposing the resolution indorsing the Hoover enforcement program, Bishop Denny said, we read:

"I fear it means the ultimate division of the Methodist Church, for many will refuse to be dragged, as a church, into politics. Where do we get, as a church in church capacity, the authority to pronounce judgment on actions of civil officials? If we claim the right to approve, we can claim the right to judge. It is a question of propriety altogether."

However, in a formal reply to Bishop Denny, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., says, as quoted in the New York *Times*, that "district, annual, and general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have for the past forty years been passing resolutions of this character, and up to the present time there has been no division of the church because of such action." He adds:

"Surely it is unthinkable that there should be any appreciable support by patriotic, law-abiding citizens of the position taken by Bishop Denny that a division of the church will result from the passage of resolutions by church bodies, declaring that it is against the lawless element of the nation and its supporters and apologists. The church will give its hearty, undivided support to the President of the United States in his determination to secure law observance and law enforcement."

TOO HELPLESS TO CAST LOOSE YET

Two of more than 20,000 children whom the Near East Relief must graduate into self-support and place in homes. A conservation committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Cleveland E. Dodge to carry on this work.

TO-DAY: FAMILY LIFE RESTORED

A Near East Relief grandchild, with its parents, both orphanage graduates, showing the fine type of young men and women saved by American philanthropy, and prepared for adult life.

In complete sympathy with Bishop Denny's stand, the Birmingham *News* observes that priestcraft "has been the age-long curse of all organized religion," that it is based on "the thirst for power; yes, the insatiable lust for increasingly great power." And, continues *The News*:

"Bishop Denny knows all this. He understands that the 'Kingdom' preached by all ministers and bishops of his religious communion is truly 'not of this world.' He is aware that when bishops, or even ministers, of his religious communion intervene in purely political matters—intervene in mass form as bishops or as ministers—that moment they are divested of the spiritual influence that inheres to their holy office. By no means does this mean that either a bishop or a minister ceases to be a citizen. It means only, and yet awesomely, that the office of citizenship and that of priest, or minister, are distinctly different. It means that never should the twain be permitted to meet or to clash.

"At this moment Bishop Denny is in the minority in the Methodist Episcopate. At least he was in a minority in the conference where his tremendously significant pronouncement was made. But he may be comforted with the thought that, in matters like this one, 'one man'—particularly, one man like Bishop Denny—'and God make a majority.' His isolation may be likened to that of the Master—the Master who reminded his taunters to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's.

"Now that Bishop Denny has spoken, his countrymen may take fresh hope that this hideous curse of the ages—ecclesiastical intervention in political affairs, the tyranny of ecclesiastic majorities, the vicious thing known throughout history as 'priestcraft'—is to be rooted out of American soil. Is it not true that to this Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, every foe of priestcraft throughout the country should be profoundly grateful?"

As good citizens, remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Methodists are deeply interested in the welfare of the country, but the Virginia paper does not presume to judge whether it is proper for them to enter politics to ameliorate conditions, whether it "would not be better to seek to change men's hearts rather than to attempt by force to change their habits." But, it goes on, "there can be no impropriety in saying that it would be little short of disaster for the church to do anything to injure its indisputed prestige or to impair its splendid service."

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In rather striking contrast, the officers of the Missouri synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church announce that they will continue to keep the pulpit out of politics and politics out of the pulpit. At the recent biennial conference of the Church at River Forest, Illinois, with more than a thousand delegates representing more than a million members, mostly in the Middle-West States, it was stated, we read in a news dispatch, that the platform of the church "conceives its only purpose is to be the preaching of the Gospel. It maintains no lobby at Washington. It advocates neither Prohibition nor saloons." "This is no new policy, nor is it brought out now in any effort to criticize the attitude of other churches," comments the St. Paul *Dispatch;* but this observer points out significantly:

"The line of demarcation between Church and State is often vague to-day as it was in Jeremiah's time. How difficult it is to draw this line may perhaps be judged by the fact that this same Missouri synod, which affirms its separation from politics, also protests against the sending of any American diplomatic representative to the papal court of the Vatican State."

THE SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF THE JEWS

ANTI-SEMITISM AS IT IS KNOWN in Europe is not practised in the United States, but the American Jew is discriminated against socially to such a disturbing extent, writes N. Herman in *The Sentinel,* a Chicago Jewish weekly, as to threaten his economic existence. Mr. Herman is so alarmed at the significance of this social boycott, he says, as to feel like crying out to America, "Watch your step!" and to the American Jew, "Lift the veil of complacency from your eyes and learn the uncomfortable truth."

The social columns of the metropolitan dailies which chronicle the doings of the "Four Hundred" and where "a Jewish name hardly ever appears," asserts Mr. Herman, "are witnesses to the social boycott which the Jewish millionaire must endure here. A little lower in the social scale the situation is no better—perhaps even worse—for these Nordic Babbitts, themselves ignorant and vulgar parvenus, not only bar their exclusive country clubs to the Jew, but even try to keep him out of public hotels—tho nine times out of ten the Jewish Babbitt shows more brains, more intelligence, even more innate refinement, than his dull, sporty Gentile colleague, who usually excels only in table manners." This ostracism is said to extend also to the professions, making it more difficult for the Jew to earn a living or to advance professionally. And, says Mr. Herman:

"The Jew who settles in the West or in the South tries very hard to understand the old-stock American, and to assimilate some of his habits, manners, and ideas. But the Yankee as a rule remains adamant, cold, stiff, and sometimes openly hostile. To him the Jew who buys a home in a better section of the town is an intruder, not because he is taking away the old-stock American's bread and butter, but simply because in the eyes of the snobbish Yankee, the Jew, almost like the Negro or the Italian, is of an inferior race, and therefore 'should know his place,' as the haughty Yankee puts it.

"To-day the Jew suffers from prejudice when it comes to buying a home in a respectable American neighborhood, or when he seeks a summer hotel, where he finds later that Jews are barred. How will it be in the next few years when even more and more Jewish doctors and lawyers and teachers from New York will be emigrating to the less Jewish towns of America in search of a more comfortable livelihood? Will the anti-Jewish prejudice stop with homes, hotels and clubs, or will it be carried over into the medical staffs of hospitals, the faculties of colleges, and the court-rooms?"

The outlook does not appear very promising to Mr. Herman. The New York Jew, he says, has his mind set on emigrating to the "other America," and he believes that economic pressure may soon reduce the present Jewish population of New York by one-half. "This spreading of the Jews throughout the country," he thinks, "will not ease the problem of Nordic racial prejudice, but will, on the contrary, make it sharper."

ALL FAITHS TO WORK FOR PEACE

AN ARMY OF THOSE who once prayed to God to fight on different sides will meet in 1930, probably in Geneva, to try to work with Him for universal peace. While the diplomats and the Army and Navy technicians try to arrange for terms and methods of disarmament, the leaders of the great religious faiths of the world will try to arouse an international sentiment for the bloodless settlement of all disputes. Not only will Christianity, in its various branches, be represented by both New World and Old World delegates, notes *The Churchman* (Episcopal), but Judaism, Confucianism, Taoism, Mohammedanism, Zorastrianism, Buddhism, and all of the Hindu and Oriental cults, will send representatives to collaborate toward a solution of the vexed problem of universal peace. "The event," says *The Churchman,* "will prove significant, regardless of what pragmatic steps may be taken looking to future world peace and the ultimate abolition of war as a primitive and outgrown enormity."

Recent world conferences, such as the World Missionary Conference of 1910 in Edinburgh, the Christian Conference on Life and World in Stockholm, the Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order in 1927, the World Youth Peace Conference of 1928, and other international gatherings, have served, thinks *The Churchman,* to create a technique for the conduct of multilingual conferences and have tended to mitigate the difficult problems of lingual, racial, and national psychology as well as political and religious differentiations. And we read:

"At the World Youth Peace Conference in Holland last August were five hundred delegates from thirty-one countries. They spoke a score or more of languages. English, French, and German were the official languages of the Lausanne gathering, and these, with the addition of Esperanto, were the languages used at the Youth Peace Congress. All of these international assemblies, including several held in the interest of Esperanto as a universal language, have conduced to the 'greatest of all adventures the productive fellowship of all nations and races,' and to the realization that 'world unity may be achieved without first, or ever, having uniformity.'

"The World War gave sufficient evidence of the impotency of divided Christianity in the face of international cataclysm. It may be that a coordination of all of the world's religions (and they have a common basis of idealism and social-mindedness) in the interest of world brotherhood and universal peace will lead, sooner than may now be imagined or expected, to a status of permanent world friendship."

PROHIBITION IN THE SCHOOLS—A sharp distinction between "propaganda" and the facts about temperance and alcohol was drawn at the National Education Association's annual convention at Atlanta recently, says *Zion's Herald* (Methodist). The convention was told, we read, that the public schools have a right and a duty to teach the facts about liquor. But material of a controversial nature, it was emphasized, has no place in the schoolroom. According to the Boston weekly:

"The action of President Hoover in preventing the Prohibition Bureau from distributing pamphlets for school use apparently evoked the expressions that pointed out the difference between established or mooted teachings. 'Temperance facts and Prohibition facts, if of a constructive rather than a controversial nature, would be welcomed, whatever their source,' said Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of *The Journal* of the Association. 'It is not the business of the schools,' said Mr. Morgan, 'to deal with the heated aspects of the police question. But it is important that children learn how to find out for themselves the fundamental economic aspects of Prohibition. . . . The first effect of Prohibition was to make teachers feel the battle was won. Now they feel that the amendment was only a good beginning. They see it is necessary to teach the impossibility of drink in a finely adjusted civilization like ours.' Mr. Morgan gave as an example of a constructive fact that could be pointed out to children a junior high school in Reading, Pennsylvania, which has been built on the site of an old brewery. Children could investigate for themselves, he said, whether the wealth that built the school would not have gone in the old days to support the brewery."

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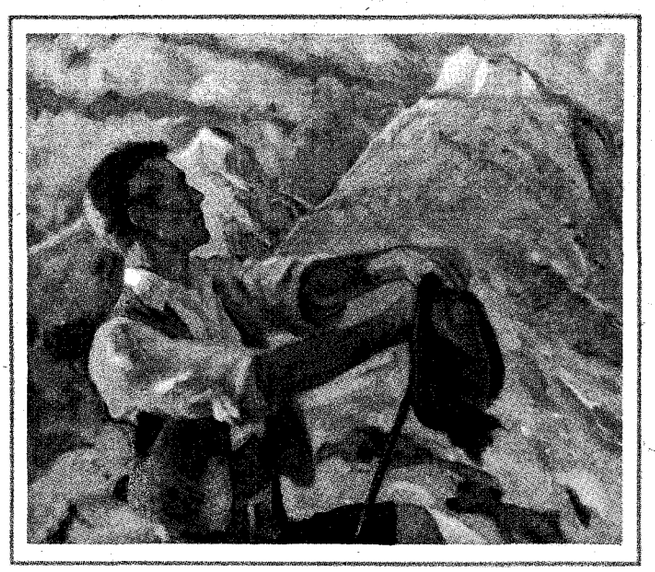
PACKARD



Only through high intent and steadfast will to achieve are obstacles overcome—the heights attained

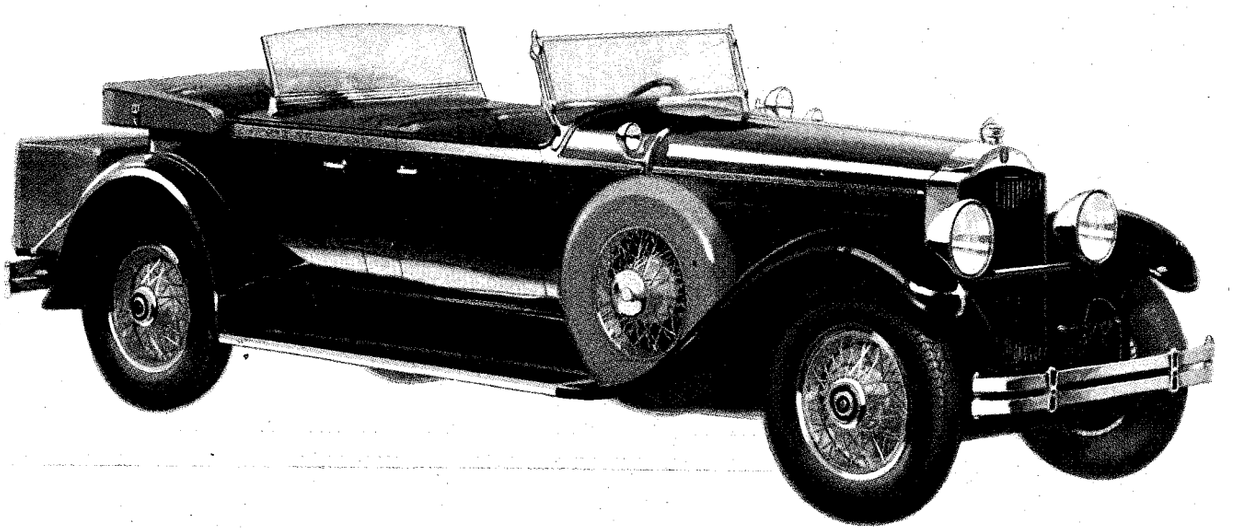
Packard has always aspired high and had but a single goal. Thirty years ago Packard chose the difficult, distant peak of perfection as its aim.

From that original intent—to build only the finest motor cars to a single standard of highest quality—Packard has never deviated. It has sought broader patronage not by building to a price, but by producing better cars.

Step by step through the years, Packard cars have been refined, improved—in beauty of design and in excellence of engineering. Facilities for their manufacture and distribution have been increased and bettered many fold. Supremacy has been attained but Packard still constantly seeks to make its cars more nearly perfect.

Packard offers its clientele today incomparably finer and more luxurious vehicles at prices which are but the natural result of increased public favor. For as Packard has prospered, it has shared its success with those discriminating motorists who buy its cars.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



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COMING JULY 27th

THE 1930 BUICK

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EACH YEAR at this time America looks to Buick for the new standards of fine motor car design and performance. And once more Buick is on the verge of presenting an automobile which will mark the standard of comparison in the fine car field.

The new Buicks for 1930 are great motor cars in every way. They are certain to place Buick in even higher regard among people who demand the utmost in value—the maximum in hour-after-hour and day-after-day performance.

Buick was designed and developed by men who think in terms of extra value—extra performance—and great reliability. These fundamental qualities—built into every Buick, year after year—have won a host of friends. Over 1,500,000 motorists now own Buicks. Over twice as many buy Buicks as any other car priced above $1200. This record is prized by the entire Buick organization, and to insure its permanency Buick builds into each new model extra goodness in all-round fine car qualities. This draws to Buick the most discriminating motor car buyers, and perpetuates that leadership which Buick guards with zealous care.

America can feel certain that the new Buick Valve-in-Head motor cars for 1930 are the finest Buicks ever built, and that they reveal charm and luxury in appointment, and a degree of performance never before known in the fine car field.

Buick invites you to go to your Buick dealer's on Saturday, July 27, and view a series of motor cars which are sure to bring to Buick a host of new friends, and which will increase and accentuate the loyalty of the Buick clientele the world over.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Canadian Factories
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

Division of General Motors Corporation

Builders of
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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Actually, you will never find such a sign as this.

It is portrayed here by calculation to awaken you to a realization of what the ethical dentist has "for sale."

Years of life! Years of comfort! The health and enjoyment that are in sturdy, capable teeth and a clean mouth.

To say that modern dentistry can add years to life is no exaggeration. Highest medical authority recognizes the immediate relationship of oral health to body health.

Many troublesome ailments, often fatal, are directly traceable to oral disorder.

For example, rheumatism, neuritis, and stomach, heart and kidney troubles. Surely, you want to avoid the possibility of poor health that may follow neglect of teeth and mouth.

So, do as your dentist would have you do. Go to him regularly, as frequently as he suggests. Accept and apply his good advice. Do not rely entirely upon ordinary though regular brushing. Give him opportunity to make careful examination and X-rays if he deems it wise.

Be punctual in your dental appointments. Give prompt attention to dental bills. Your dentist has no time to lose if he is to earn a living commensurate with his education, costs and social value.

Go yourself, and send your family, to obtain this "bargain in health." And always "Do As Your Dentist Tells You."

LAVORIS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn. · Toronto, Ont.

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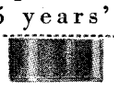
This is Advertisement No. 5 of the Lavoris Reciprocation Program tendered the American Dentist in Recognition of more than 25 years' acceptance and good will

Lavoris assists you to keep a clean mouth, a healthy mouth. A pleasant and safe mouthwash is made by combining Lavoris with cold or warm water, as preferred



Use Lavoris at every brushing and enjoy the delightful, refreshing feeling. Large and small bottles at drug counters everywhere

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

TO recall the prompting spirit of one of our flowering periods in poetry, we print the following by the late Bliss Carman. We do this at a correspondent's request, to whom "it seems to reflect the man's life." Moreover, as he says, "in these days of sordid materialism, there is a certain exaltation in it that lifts us out of the things of this world."

"LORD OF MY HEART'S ELATION"

By Bliss Carman

Lord of my heart's elation,
Spirit of things unseen,
Be thou my aspiration
Consuming and serene!

Bear up, bear out, bear onward,
This mortal soul alone,
To selfhood or oblivion,
Incredibly thine own,—

As the foamheads are loosened
And blown along the sea,
Or sink and merge forever
In that which bids them be.

I, too, must climb in wonder,
Uplift at thy command,—
Be one with my frail fellows
Beneath the wind's strong hand,

A fleet and shadowy column
Of dust or mountain rain,
To walk the earth a moment
And be dissolved again.

Be thou my exaltation
Or fortitude of mien,
Lord of the world's elation,
Thou breath of things unseen!

Contemporary Verse (Atlantic City) recalls to us two unhappy men of the 'nineties, who were never fitted to this earth:

TWO SONNETS

By Arthur H. Nethercot

SONNET OF THE HOUND AND THE SOUL

(*Francis Thompson*)

Among the meteors and the stars he fled,
  Seeking for refuge in the cloudy caves
Where ghostly bodies of the gods lie dead.
  He cowered under golden architraves
Raised by the sun and shattered by the moon
  In timeless alternation. Down the abysm,
Like Lucifer, he plunged; then, doubling soon,
  He fled to where the rainbow's slender prism
Sprang from the crystal gates. And still he caught
  The sure pursuing of those patient Feet.
Panting with fear, earthward he fled and sought
  The lees of Covent Garden and the Fleet.
    Yet steeped in laudanum, or soaring free,
    He heard the Voice behind him: "Come to Me."

SONNET OF HEAVEN AND HELL

(*John Davidson*)

John Davidson was bred a Calvinist:
  And Cyprian Aphrodite lured him free.
Haggard and worn, he ate the Eucharist:
  Then slew his father with his blasphemy.
John Davidson wrote poems in his woe
  Of nuns and broken vows and pardoned sins,
Ballads of Heaven and Hell, and men who go
  Reeling and starved, hearing ghostly violins.
John Davidson saw Houndsditch glaring bright,
  Streaming with God-crazed souls as in a spell.
Aloft, a Holy City choked the light;
  Beneath, the sewers ran with flames of Hell.
    John Davidson the seer saw Christ discrowned
    John Davidson, unheeded, bravely drowned.

THE July *Farm and Fireside* has more fun over weeds than the farmer who would more likely write a curse than an ode:

ODE TO A WEED

By Edward Anthony

A weed has much more fun
Than almost any one,
Or almost anything
Of which a chap could sing.

The weed a sense of humor
Possesses; when a rumor
That he is to be plucked
And ignominiously chucked
Reaches his ears he grins
And, reveling in his sins,
Says: "On with the attack!
Don't worry, I'll be back!
As by most farmers borne out,
Though fifty times I'm torn out,
Again I poke my dome
A-smiling through the loam."

Poets of flowers sing
And to this subject bring
Their finest talents. I,
Being a roughneck guy,
Prefer to pen a screed
Anent the prankish weed
That simply won't obey
When he is chased away.
A love of life like that
Makes me remove my hat!

Unbanishable tramp,
O weed, thou art a scamp
And yet I sing thy praise,
For in the future days
When I'm no longer here
Thou'lt whisper in my ear
Thy secret so that I
Again this life may try.
I too, when I'm no more,
May find that death's a bore
And yearn to poke my head
Through earth when I am dead,
And in one upward dive
Be gloriously alive,
As you so often do
When people think you're through.

LOOK in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) for gems. Here is one showing a happy poet who made a flower-seller happy on twice twenty sous. And why?

THANKSGIVING

By Geoffrey de Montalk

A bunch of pinks at twenty sous—little girl,
  Selling flowers in the Place d'Italie
To a poet with his fine head in a whirl
  With wine of unaccustomed purity—

To give you forty sous when you asked twenty,
  It was the least that I could do! Thanksgiving
To the immortals for my first feast of plenty,
  Kind words from the greatest poet living,

And sunshine at last on my dark destiny.
  And I wonder, little girl selling flowers
In the Place, which meant the more to you or me—
  This burst of sun at last on my dark hours,

Or a wine-flushed poet who could ill afford to lose
Two francs for a bunch of pinks at twenty sous?

The University of California Chronicle prints a sheaf of poems dealing with "Sundry Folk," and we choose the following as an unusual glimpse into the history of cobbling:

IN A COBBLER'S SHOP

By Lori Petri

I look around his little store,
  And phantom figures come to view—
The mystic shapes of cobblers' lore,
  The countless heroes of the shoe.

Consumed by grief time can not quench,
  Ahasuerus meets my eye,
The Wandering Jew, who left his bench
  To jeer as Christ toiled slowly by.

Greek Cerdo, crow on arm, appears
  With sandals, golden as the sun,
For fops with flowers in their ears
  And girls that smell of cinnamon.

Now stitchmen pass who earn acclaim
  By dropping hammers, lasts, and awls
For pulpit, pen, or martial fame,
  For palaces and papal halls.

Here Shakespeare strolls, through Silver Street,
  And hears the shoemen, in their mart,
Sing tunes so rollicking and sweet,
  His pen must praise their merry art.

There, aproned seers and avatars
  Cut soles for queens or courtesans,
While culling wisdom from the stars
  Or pondering alchemic plans.

And bluff King Hal I see, who fares
  Abroad as night draws down her veil,
And, while his heel is mended, shares
  A cobbler's mirth and nappy ale.

Frail slippers, wrought of rainbow silk
  And sewn with jewels, fill the air—
Boots, green, vermilion, white as milk,
  Or peasant brown, are everywhere.

So, working that the world may walk,
  They bring, in shadowy review,
Their dreams and leather, tools and talk—
  These bygone brethren of the shoe.

IF one sees the implication here in this *Century* poem, one blesses art for its power to harmonize conflicting creeds and opposing habits:

STUDIO

By Keith Sterling

Little Madonna hanging on the wall,
Blue-robed and reverent, with gothic hands
Clasped in ecstatic tenderness, the tall
Pale candles burn before you in their stands.

Opposite: Buddha, where you squat serene,
Hands—thumb to thumb—laid flat, you show no sign
Of restlessness beneath your ivory sheen
Of contemplation in the lacquered shrine.

Outside, your various worshipers revile
Each other frenziedly; with ugly mien
Jealous and scowling to and fro they run.

Within this quiet room you sit and smile
Like friends who fear no silences between
Themselves, while each sits dreaming in the sun.

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Five years old in a *Single Day*

FROM the final assembly line a Dodge Brothers Six is selected at random. It is taken to the Chrysler Motors Engineering Laboratory, anchored on an irregular treadmill of eccentric wheels, called a "Belgian Roll" machine.

Running under its own power, the car is put through the most heartbreaking punishment. It is racked, lashed and twisted, like a tree in a wild storm. The body is shaken into convulsions. The chassis is put through vicious stresses and strains. Springs are jammed up and down with merciless intensity.

Hour after hour, it is given this torture—buckled and pitched, jarred and tossed—to make certain that every part is flawlessly made and assembled. At completion of the test the car is literally five years old—a veteran of the world's worst roads, victim of the world's worst driving.

Naturally enough, when you purchase a new Dodge Brothers Six, or any other Chrysler Motors car, you will not get a car that has actually run the gantlet of the "Belgian Roll." But you actually *will* acquire a car constructed of the same fine materials, with the same fine workmanship that withstood this five years of devastating punishment.

The "Belgian Roll" is typical of scores of specially designed testing devices used in the Chrysler Motors Engineering Laboratory to safeguard and verify the quality of every Chrysler Motors car—in every price group. Here is utmost assurance of extra-dependability, extra-safety and longer life in any Chrysler Motors car you buy.

CHRYSLER MOTORS

All branches on the same tree; all growing out of the Chrysler root principle of standardized quality

CHRYSLER "75" · CHRYSLER IMPERIAL · CHRYSLER "65"

DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR · DODGE BROTHERS SIX

DE SOTO SIX · · PLYMOUTH

DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS, BUSES AND MOTOR COACHES

FARGO TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS

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All Products of Chrysler Motors

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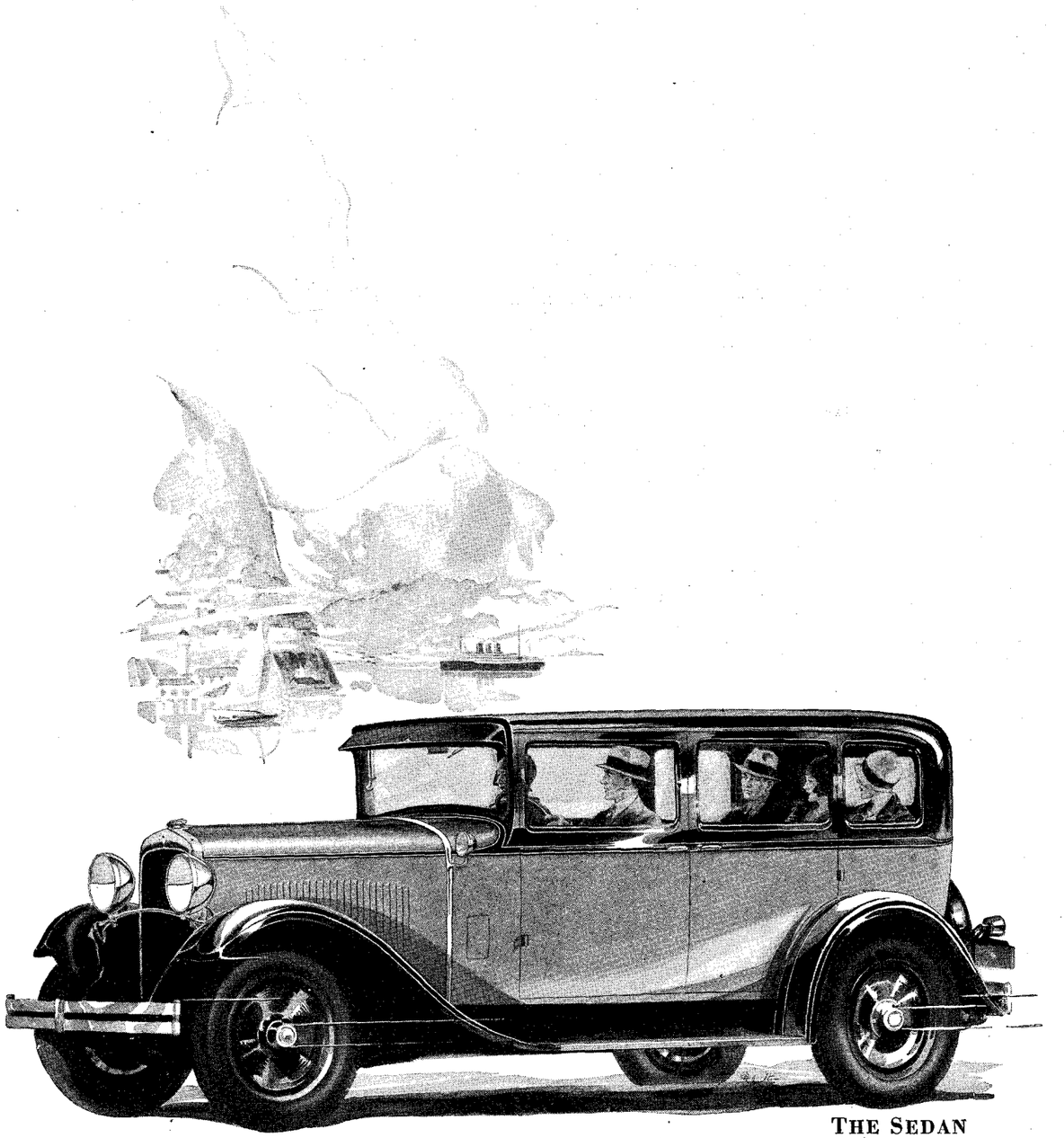

THE SEDAN

Ride! instead of Read

We could turn this whole page *black with type* describing the many modern features, engineering advancements and luxuries of the new Dodge Six. But we'd rather have you drive for an hour in this remarkable new car than read about it for a week. Call your nearest Dodge Brothers dealer.

EIGHT BODY STYLES: *Convenient Terms*

NEW DODGE BROTHERS SIX

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"SAINT MAGGIE" OF LABOR, CABINET MINISTER

THE CITY STREETS WERE DARK. In the thoroughfares about the railroad station not a light was showing. At the curb, holding her heavy bag, stood a poorly drest, but neat, young woman. She was undecided, almost desperate. She had come to this strange city on business, arriving late at night, and she had no place to go. Not a hotel or a lodging-house had she been able to find since leaving the train. But relief appeared in the solid person of a policeman marching his beat in this English manufacturing city. She appealed to him, "Can you direct me to a cheap, clean lodging-house?"

"There's a hostel for girls down that way, miss," he replied, pointing.

She found the hostel, roused the matron, and explained her plight. "I have just arrived. I have no place to go. Can't you let me have a bed?" she begged.

The matron eyed her from head to foot and, apparently judging her poor clothing a matter of suspicion, slammed the door in her face. This incident in the youth of Miss Margaret Bondfield, Great Britain's first woman Cabinet Minister, is related by Coralie Van Paassen in the New York *Evening World* apropos of Miss Bondfield's taking the portfolio of Labor in Ramsay MacDonald's Government. The same story is related by other newspaper correspondents, none of whom tell us where Miss Bondfield, who was then in labor-union work, did spend the night. But C. Patrick Thompson, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune* Magazine, tells us that the incident caused Miss Bondfield, who is known as "Saint Maggie" and "Our Maggie," to work for the establishment of lodging-houses for working-girls. Miss Bondfield has herself labored, we read. She was a "counter-jumper" at fourteen. Now that she is in the Cabinet, the first woman to attain such a place, she is the butt of much good-natured humor at the hands of cartoonists, as Cesar Saerchinger of the London bureau of the New York *Evening Post* tells us in that journal:

It will be difficult for cartoonists to resist the gibes that the unprecedented figure of a lady Privy Councilor suggests. Already they are busy suggesting a female uniform which will be in line with the traditional cocked hat, gold-incrusted tail-coat, and knee-breeches of that ancient dignity. What is to be done?

The road Miss Bondfield traveled to become a figure so important as to intrigue cartoonists in this manner, was long and arduous. To begin with, she was one of a family of eleven children, the daughter of a Somersetshire lacemaker, Mr. Thompson tells us, continuing:

She was born into a world where the right of every man to do what he liked with his own was asserted to the hilt and beyond it. Conditions for the factory-hand and hired help generally were fierce. The workers were rather worse off under the new rule of the industrial magnates than they had been under the paternalistic rule of the old feudal lords.

Wide World Studio

SHE HAS CLIMBED FROM LOWLY TOIL TO GREAT POLITICAL POWER

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor in the MacDonald Government, gained wisdom and compassion in a career of hardship.

Shop assistants were especially helpless. They were inadequately protected by law, and as most of them were boarded like domestic servants, they were cut off from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law. Members of the ruling class would get up periodically in Parliament and solemnly declare that if the workers were not kept at it for twelve hours, at least, a day, they would become debauched, and take the road to ruin.

Margaret Bondfield served her apprenticeship in a little dry-goods store, and graduated to a large store where the help became "numbers" and "hands."

She was fourteen. The working hours of this growing girl were from 7:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. Once a week she got a half-day off. Once or twice a week there would be a late night, and then every one worked till 10 or 11 o'clock.

On Saturdays shops stayed open till midnight. The one Margaret Bondfield worked in was owned by a prominent church member. He was very stern about the sanctity of the Sabbath, and insisted on the shutters going up at 11:50 sharp on Saturday night to avoid the accusation of Sunday labor.

The girl's average working week was seventy-four hours, and her pay was $125 a year. Even this meager wage was cut into by the living-in system, by which an employer provided board and lodging as part payment. Overcrowded, insanitary bedrooms, and poor and insufficient food were the main characteristics of the system.

The Evening World reveals another difficulty she met at this time:

She shared a dingy little room with two or three others. None of these quarters provided for the employees had a bathroom, and one of Miss Bondfield's early troubles was the difficulty of getting a bath. In order to get to the public bath on the only night during the week on which it was open late, she had to run there at top speed from the shop, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. And when she got there, she had only fifteen minutes in which to undress, bathe, and dress again.

The same journal goes even farther back in her youth for some entertaining childhood anecdotes. Thus:

Her desire for knowledge manifested itself at an early age, and she herself has described the adverse influences against which she struggled:

"I do not remember learning to read, but I do remember that it was held against me by my brothers that I would read anything I could get hold of, from *The Boys' Own Paper* to old sermons. I believe that to be an unfounded accusation. While I admit that books always had a fascination for me, I protest that I was no bookworm, but a very ordinary outdoor child."

At the age of eight the future woman labor-leader made her first public appearance. It was at a Sunday-school tea.

"I must have been a funny little object, with a shock of black hair, drest in a brown stuff frock—far too long," Miss Bondfield recalls. "I recited 'The Inventor's Wife,' which began:

> "'They talk about the patience of Job;
> He hadn't got nothing to try him.
> If he'd been married to Bijah Brown,
> Folks wouldn't have dared to come nigh him.'

"I was an instantaneous success, and I had to give an encore."

She was a serious little girl, far brighter than her fellow pupils, and at the age of thirteen became the supply teacher of a boys' class in the public school in her home town. But soon after this,

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Critical buyers pronounce this tooth paste a bargain *–in results–in price*

SELDOM has a dental cream succeeded so tremendously as Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c.

It is being bought by people to whom merit is the first consideration and price secondary. It is supplanting costlier dentifrices which accomplish no more.

If you are not now using Listerine Tooth Paste, try it at once. Compare it with any paste at any price. We are willing that you judge by results alone.

Note how little brushing is necessary. Note how clean and gleaming it leaves your teeth. No deposits. Not a trace of discoloration. Note, too, that wonderful feeling of mouth exhilaration which you associate with the use of Listerine itself.

In this modern dentifrice at a sensible price we offer you a product in every way worthy of the Listerine name. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Buy a hat with that $3 saving

Dentifrices in the 50c class cost you about $6 per year on the basis of using a tube per month. Note what wonderful results you get when you change to Listerine Tooth Paste—which sells for 25c the large tube. A clear saving of $3. Spend it as you please.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

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International Newsreel photograph

MISS BONDFIELD IN A GROUP OF TRIUMPHANT WOMEN LABORITES ELECTED WITH HER TO PARLIAMENT

In the front row, counting from the reader's left to right, are Lady Cynthia Moseley, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Bondfield, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, and Miss Jenny Lee; in the back row, Dr. Marion Phillips, Miss Picton Tuberville, Dr. E. Bentham, and Mrs. Mary Hamilton.

her mother apprenticed her to one of the drapery houses in London, where cheap garments were made for export to the colonies.

She escaped from clerking by the labor-union-organizing route, as Mr. Thompson explains in his *Herald Tribune* article:

The shop assistants' union came late upon the scene, shop assistants not being of the stuff of which labor pioneers are made. Margaret Bondfield no sooner heard about the union than she joined it, and started to form a woman's branch.

She was educated, quick, hard-working, and an organizer. She became prominent in the union very rapidly. At twenty-three she was on the district council of its London branch, and writing in its little journal, *The Shop Assistant*. She had a happy journalistic touch in those days. Later, her style became more dry, more concerned with figures and statistics. She was not concerned with appeals to the heart. Her job was to marshal the facts of industrial life, conduct patient researches, evolve concrete arguments backed by mathematically precise statements.

She was kept busy collecting information about housing conditions, and compiling figures and measurements. Then the woman's cooperative movement engaged her in another field of inquiry. So she laid the foundation for her future campaigns for shorter shop hours, trade boards, and national-health services.

Her frail, diminutive figure, perched on a wooden kitchen chair, would pop up at street corners. At a moment's notice the young union leader was prepared to take train or bus to a meeting.

She had an enormous capacity for work, and exercised it to the full, as *The Evening World* tells us:

She was a stout little woman of fifty when, on September 26, 1923, she was elected Chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, a post which made her the acknowledged leader of 8,000,000 working men and women. And when the hundreds of delegates present acclaimed her and uproariously called on her for a speech, she got up and delivered a "speech" of twelve words:

"You men have shown that labor believes in the equality of women."

After the meeting, one of the delegates declared, half jokingly, half tenderly, "Labor now has its lay saint—Margaret." And to the multitude she has been "Saint Maggie" ever since.

International Newsreel photograph

THE PREMIER AND HIS MINISTER OF LABOR

Ramsay MacDonald and Miss Bondfield, photographed at No. 10 Downing Street, the official residence of British Premiers.

Two months later, Miss Bondfield settled the boilermakers' strike, which was estimated to have cost the industry $50,000,000, and involved 70,000 workers.

Tact is not and never has been Miss Bondfield's forte, according to Mr. Thompson, who tells us that she "is forthright, believes in saying what she thinks, and cares little whether she pleases or grieves." Some of her clashes of opinion this writer outlines:

Speaking of the slowness of the growth of the peace spirit, for instance, she announced that the vitality of the war spirit was due to the persistence with which the leaders of governments, religion, and society glorify war. The leaders of religion distinctly resented that.

She went to Russia with a British labor delegation to get at the truth about conditions in that nightmarish land. She came back and roused loud laughter among the sympathetic audience when she described how in the land of Lenin, Trotzky, Stalin and company people are compulsorily bathed if they do not have a bath of their own accord, and how the superintendent and chief engineer of a railway were sent to prison for not finding out the source of unrest which had led to a strike, and preventing the said strike—and had had the prison term deducted from their holidays!

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

SPANISH DELIRIUM OVER A BROOKLYN BULL-FIGHTER

THE BIG BLACK BULL TWISTED HIS HEAD. Tense silence fell upon the Seville arena where the spectators, a moment before, had been making the air ring with the cries of "*Viva el Americano!*" The American bull-fighter, who had been the sensation of Mexico, was down. The bull's horns had caught in his gold-trimmed cape, and the head twist had thrown him to the sandy floor. What lay ahead of him? Hideous death, probably thought the experienced witnesses. But from the edge of the arena darted a swarm of other men to the spot where the enraged bull was mauling his victim. They snatched to safety their companion—Sidney Franklin, of Brooklyn, said to be the only American bull-fighter. This summer he is making his first appearances in Spain, after Mexican successes that have been compared to those of Babe Ruth on the diamond. But now it had seemed that his career might be cut short. The Americans, thought the crowd, can not fight bulls. Memories came of other *Yanquis*, amateurs, who had tried the arena for sport and been injured.

Wide World photograph

A HERO OF THE POPULACE

The American matador leaving the bull-ring in Seville after his triumphant début and narrow escape.

But doughty Franklin was not through with the bull, altho he had to be carried away to have his bruises treated—the first he had received in the ring. Hardly had a substitute taken his place when he reappeared, much bandaged but full of Yankee determination, to finish the fight. Shouts of "*Viva el Americano!*" rang out again. He obtained a new sword, we learn from an Associated Press account of his mishap and recovery, and "made short shrift of the animal, the audience giving him an ovation. This was inspired partly by his good luck in escaping a goring when he was down, and partly his courage in coming back and vindicating his skill in the arena." In spite of the danger of his unusual vocation, and the general sentiment against it in this country, Franklin, who began his career as an artist, has hopes, we read, of introducing the bull-fight to America. Of the sport he says, according to a Newpaper Enterprise Association copyrighted article by A. A. Preciado:

"Bull-fighting is just as dangerous as prize-fighting, but more interesting and more honest. There can be no crooked work in the bull-ring, because you can't talk to the bull. You can't tell him to lie down, and you will divide the purse with him. You either get him or he gets you.

"There are accidents, of course, but they happen everywhere, even in baseball and football. The excitement and thrill of the thing make up for the danger, in my opinion."

Speculating on the probability of this sport gaining a foothold on these shores, *The Outlook and Independent*, which reveals Franklin's desire to try the Spanish sport here, observes:

Could bull-fighting lure recruits from devotees of baseball, football, and boxing? Mr. Franklin thinks it might.

Generally speaking, the taste for sports, like the taste for food and drink, depends largely on nationality. The Englishman, born to tepid drinks and cricket matches, is equally unenthusiastic over our frosty lemonades and our Home Run King. It might be supposed that the American palate, rather pale for Spanish seasoning, would find bull-fighting a bit too strong. Yet travel is fostering international exchange of ideas in pastimes as in other matters; it is notable that many American tourists attend Spanish bull-fights, and that some become fans. It is notable, also, that there has been a movement, led by the Queen of Spain, to revise bull-fight regulations to protect the horses.

An interesting feature of the comment on Franklin has been the comparative lack of adverse criticism which is usually directed against bull-fighting and bull-fighters in this country. A correspondent who signs himself or herself M. A. O., writing to the New York *Sun*, comments on this, and makes some observations on the Spanish sport from the humanitarian standpoint:

Sidney Franklin is surely obtaining the publicity he desires, but is apparently unmindful of the characteristics he displays in so doing. It is a bit amazing, however, that his opinions are published without criticism.

In Spain, according to authentic reports, it is at last realized that bull-fighting is a national disgrace. Efforts are being made to lessen the suffering of the animals involved, and leaders of the country and important newspapers are striving for its abolition.

International Newsreel photograph

SIDESTEPPING A FAST ONE

The bull, an agile specimen, has launched itself at the Brooklyn matador in a short, mad rush, but its horns touch nothing more solid than the tantalizing cape, which ever leads him astray.

It is not at all likely that bull-fights would long be tolerated in this country; in fact, several attempts have been made to introduce them, but without success. There is without doubt, however, a certain element that would enjoy them—those who are sufficiently sadistic to enjoy, as sport, the pain and suffering of

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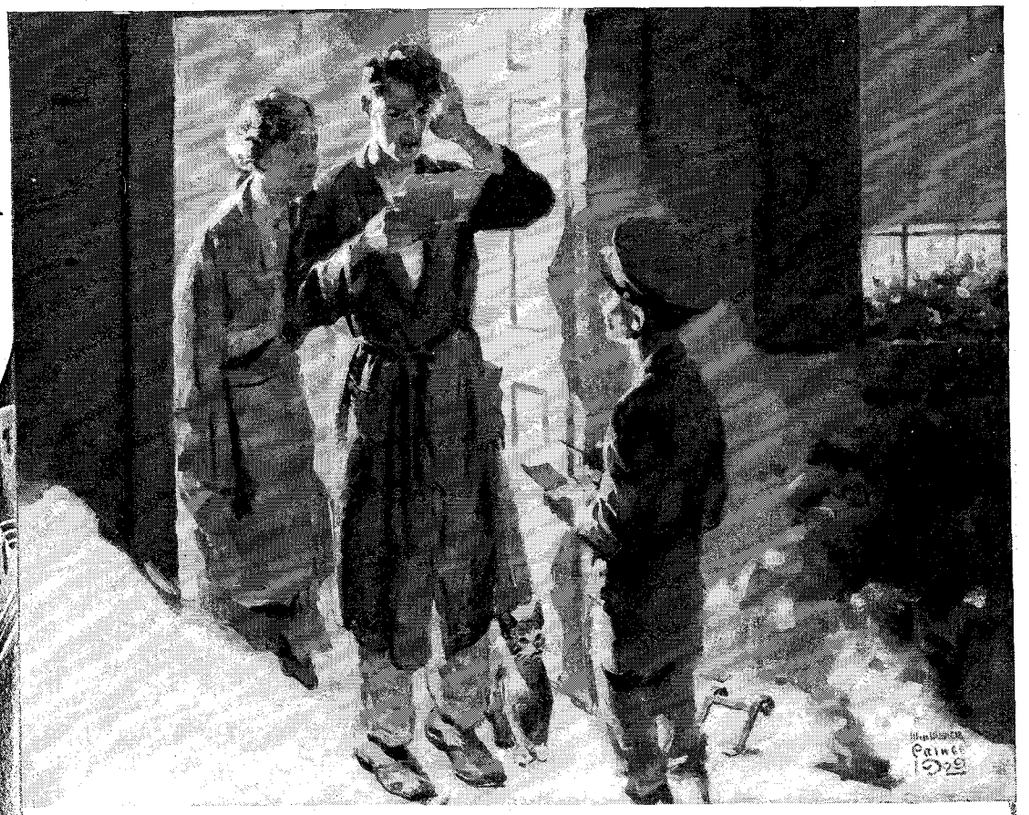
One of a series of messages by Parke, Davis & Company, telling how the worker in medical science, your physician, and the maker of medicines, are surrounding you with stronger health defenses year by year.



Congratulate me STOP I have scarlet fever STOP Love STOP Anne

How would you like to get word from your daughter that she had scarlet fever and was glad of it?

There are few stories in the annals of Modern Medicine more inspiring than this, of a group of young men and women who rejoiced at having contracted this dangerous malady.

And you can understand why one of them might even have sent that cheerful telegram. For it was the hearty coöperation of this group of volunteers, their willingness to risk serious disease, that helped build a great fortress of health—modern protection against scarlet fever.

After many years of research, scientific workers "captured" what they believed to be the germ that produces this disease.

To test their theory, volunteers were called for. Young men and women came forward, willingly, eagerly. A few of the fittest were inoculated with the germs.

Then, there occurred a new thing under the sun—the first case of *experimental* scarlet fever!

Similar cases followed. Further experiments completed the chain of evidence. And thus the way was cleared for the final achievement: the development of toxin and antitoxin for the control of this disease.

Your doctor can easily determine whether or not your children should receive this "ahead-of-time" protection, which will guard them over a period of years.

He will tell you, too, that the great blessing in prevention of scarlet fever lies not only in warding off the disease itself, but in avoiding the distressing complications—swollen glands, running ears, kidney trouble—so likely to result from it.

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Are Women Smokers Turning Men to Pipes?

Men of America, awaken! The old story of Samson and Delilah is being played again in a modern form! The lovely ladies of our land are filching one by one our few remaining rights!

Business . . . the vote . . . the barber shop . . . the cigarettes . . . no longer have we these comforts to ourselves. But one joyous right still remains our own—*pipe-smoking!*

Perhaps that's one reason he-men by the hundreds are joining the contented army of pipe-smokers.

Every day men who have never smoked a pipe before are learning that it is the *sweetest, purest, most economical form in which tobacco can be smoked!*

Especially those who have chanced to start with the tobacco that comes in the famous blue tin.

Read Mr. Bockmeyer's letter. (His and all other letters from Edgeworth smokers are absolutely genuine—unpaid and unsolicited.)

270 Woodridge Street
Woodridge, N. J.
February 21, 1929

Larus & Bro. Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I received your sample of Edgeworth and after giving it a fair trial I want you to know that it is better than any tobacco I have ever smoked. The whole family enjoyed the aroma.

I will surely recommend Edgeworth to all my friends.

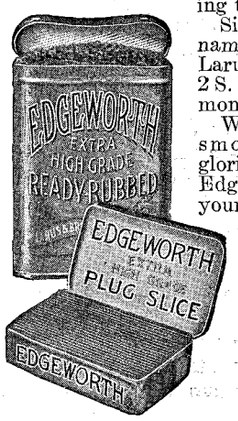
Yours very truly,
(Signed) M. Bockmeyer

Mr. Bockmeyer is right. It's barely possible to puff purer melody on the air than comes from the golden grains of Edgeworth.

Edgeworth is one of those marvelous mixtures that bring peace on earth and good will to your pipe. Mild, surely; yet with a full-bodied character to its Burley blend that almost invariably wins over pipe-smokers on the very first few puffs.

Try this FREE offer now

Let us send you *free* some generous pipefuls of Edgeworth Ready Rubbed smoking tobacco.



Simply write your name and address to Larus & Brother Co., 2 S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

When you've smoked that first glorious pipeful of Edgeworth, just ask yourself if you've ever smoked tobacco in a more enjoyable form!

A wager you won't. Edgeworth smokers have been telling us for twenty-five years that Edgeworth is THE smoke of smokes for them! On their word we stand.

* * *

Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice come in various sizes from small pocket packages, to handsome pound humidor tins. Plug Slice Edgeworth is packed in thin slices, for pipe-smokers who like to "rub up" their tobacco in the palm of the hand.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

animals. This is evidenced by the fact that rodeos, "Wild West," and "ranch" shows are not only tolerated but sponsored by "charities," and well attended. Real cattlemen despise these exhibitions, which do not depict our real Western life, and are merely commercialized savageries.

Whatever the American reception of bull-fighting might be, at least part of Spain has taken the American matador to its heart. Franklin is credited with an excellent showing in his first appearance in the Seville ring, and at the end of the performance was idolized by 10,000 tumultuous admirers, according to a United Press dispatch from Seville, which continues:

Wide World photograph

A PEACEABLE "GRINGO"

Stript of his bull-ring finery and arrayed for Brooklyn, Franklin emerges as a decidedly American type.

To show their full enthusiasm, the crowd carried him through the main gate of the arena, a distinction seldom accorded to any one, and never excepting to the very great. It was the first time this season that any fighter has been carried through the main gate.

Franklin demonstrated his knowledge of the game by getting the first bull with one stroke. This brought the crowd to its feet for the longest ovation accorded a bull-fighter in months. During Franklin's engagement with the second bull, he parried and sidestept, and generally displayed his enormous knowledge of the game. He fought this one close to the bull's horns. When the second bull was killed, the crowd swarmed upon the field, and carried the hero off on their shoulders.

This was Franklin's greatest triumph. He demonstrated to the whole world that an American can be a great bull-fighter, opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

One does not, however, find this unanimous enthusiasm among the professional bull-fight critics of the Spanish press. These gentlemen seem to be just as realistic and "hard-boiled" as the critics of baseball and pugilism in our own papers. Some praise Franklin, while others regard him as a novelty, and point freely to flaws in his technique. According to a Seville cable to the New York *World:*

On his début at Seville Franklin faced an audience which doubted that a bull-fighter of stamina or skill could be produced on the North American Continent. If, however, his skill is debated, his fearlessness in "running after the bull," and allowing its horns to pass close to his body, is extolled "in contrast with the spiritlessness of our modern bull-fighters," as one critic remarked.

"Franklin needs much more practise in the ring," declared another, "but it is astounding the way he tackles the bulls, calling them with phlegmatic serenity, letting them rush into his cloak, and pass along his body, without the slightest concern. This mastery he demonstrated, putting his cape behind his back when playing with the bulls with an art unequaled.

"He did perfectly, too, the classical 'butterfly' work, holding the bull's head with the cape while he forced the animal to walk forward."

The Brooklyn youth's handling of the *muleta*, or stick attached to the red cloth, again proved that he was no coward, according to this critic. He executed the "death passing" in fine style, first getting the bull to come to his right and flash under the *muleta*, then back, repeating the action to his left.

Seville, on the whole, regards the Brooklyn bull-fighter more as a novelty than a great champion. Even those critics who venture prophecies that Franklin may rival the great star fighter, Juan Belmonte, qualify their comments by saying that his career depends on his future performances with bigger and heavier bulls. One less enthusiastic critic wrote of "the *Yanqui*":

"The new *torero* has evidenced numerous defects of serious character. First, he does not know how to make for the bull. It is necessary to do "lancing," especially with the *muleta*, that the bull be well in position so the movements can be better initiated.

"Second, he does not know how to terminate his passes, some of which are excellent but lack the finishing adornment, like a good dinner without a dessert. By some of his passes, Franklin is worthy of the name of a dark-haired Seville bull-fighter. In the end, however, he is merely a fair-haired *Yanqui* in all his splendor, unskilful, and lacking in the artistry to crown his feat as he should."

Of the work of bull-fighting in general, and the life of Franklin in particular, this dispatch continues:

His long legs and strong muscles greatly aid him in the final passage. He stands firm in front of the bull, takes one quick look to measure the distance and the spot. Then he raises his hand sharply to the level of his eyes and thrusts his sword under the animal's shoulder down toward the heart, in the manner of the skilled matador.

As a final touch of art, the matador should be standing right between the bull's horns as the animal drops forward. Franklin, who dispatched his first two bulls, each by a single stroke, received the clamorous ovations of the audience, who left no doubt on this occasion as to their approval of the performance of the *Yanqui*. They

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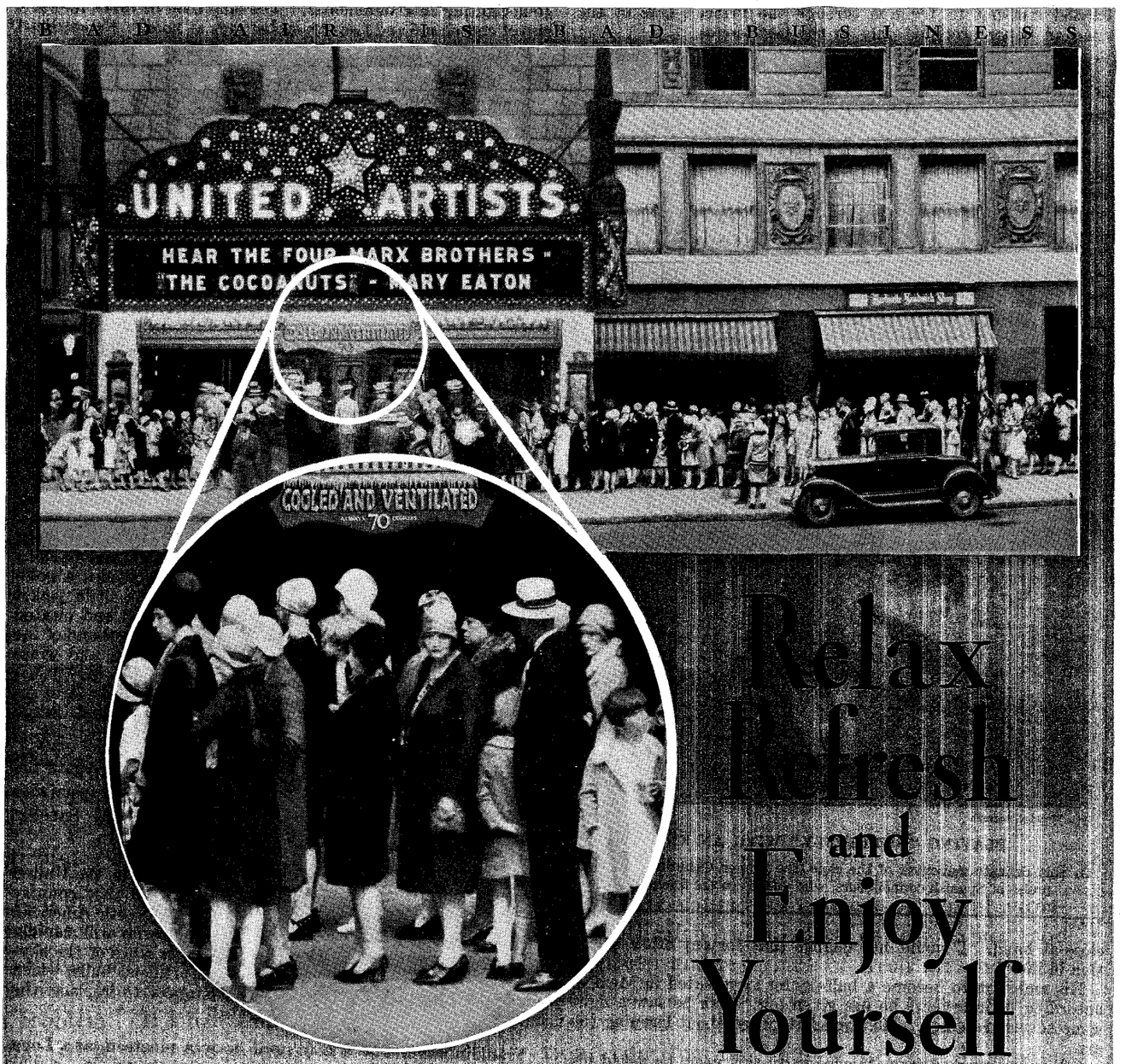

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Inside the theatre that's properly ventilated with American Blower Equipment, you can shake off fatigue and perspiration. You can really settle down and *enjoy* the show. There is no heavy and stale air to discomfort you. No excessive heat to cause you irritation. You can relax, refresh and *enjoy* yourself!

In the course of 48 years of experience, American Blower Engineers have developed ventilating equipment of many types. They have made it possible for *every* theatre—large or small, in city or in village—to install suitable ventilating equipment at a price each can afford.

They have shown that proper ventilation is a good investment which pays for itself not only in theatres, but in stores, shops, garages, factories and many other types of private or public buildings.

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Complete technical data and information on all problems of ventilation may be obtained, without obligation, from any American Blower Branch Office.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

AND NOW—THE WABASH PLAN

INTO THE PICTURE-PUZZLE GAME of trying to rearrange the Eastern railroad map into a small number of great systems comes the application of the Wabash Railroad for the formation of an entirely new system. This, writes Charles H. Bright in the New York *Herald Tribune*, is the most drastic step taken in the merger plannings since the conferences of Eastern executives began in 1923. For, he continues, "the Wabash not only proposes to upset the coveted four-party plan of consolidation in the East by the formation of a fifth trunk-line, but even goes to the extent of proposing that six trunk-lines are desirable." The four-system plan, of course, would group all the Northeastern railroads (excluding New England) into groups built respectively around the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Van Sweringen roads (Nickel Plate-Erie-Chesapeake & Ohio). Under the four-system plan, the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly* reminds us, the Wabash was to be divided up among other roads. This periodical further recalls the formal applications made in February by the Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio for rounding out their systems, and the fact that the Pennsylvania and New York Central are still to be heard from.

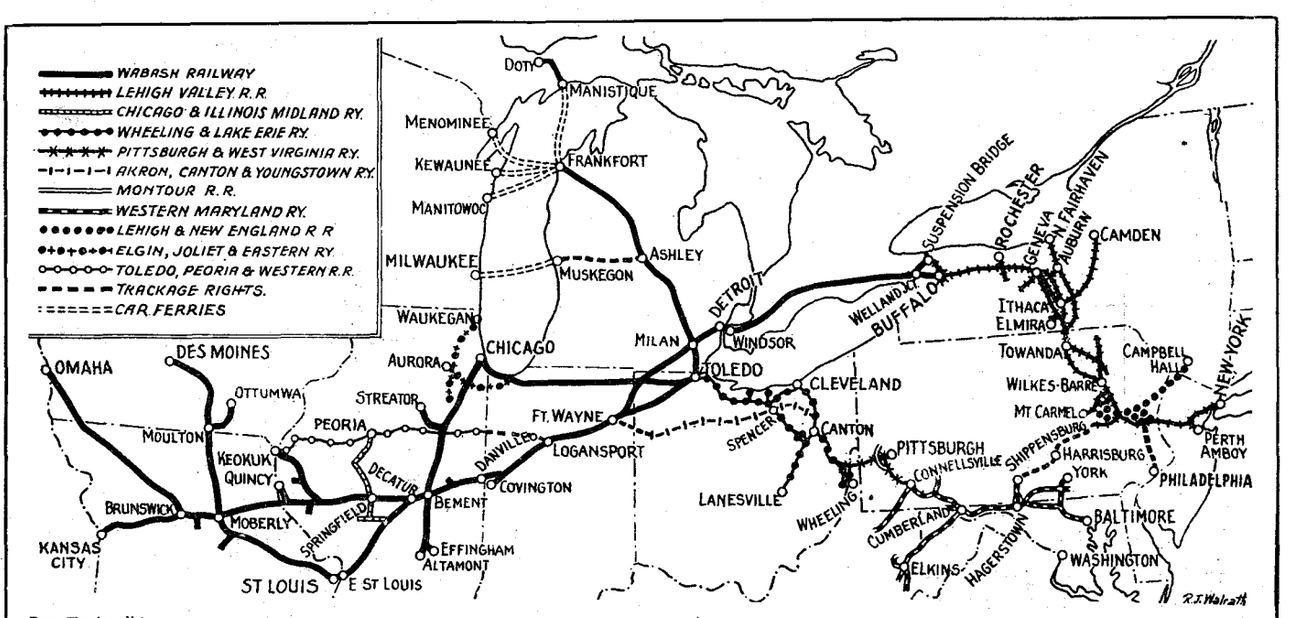
In the Wabash application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to form a new Eastern trunk-line, it is proposed to add to the existing Wabash railway the following lines:

1. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
2. The Wheeling & Lake Erie.
3. The Pittsburgh & West Virginia.
4. Western Maryland Railway Company.
5. Lehigh & New England Railroad.
6. The Akron, Canton & Youngstown Railway Company.
7. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.
8. Toledo, Peoria & Western
9. Chicago & Illinois Midland.

The Wabash suggests that it be given, along with the other trunk-lines, interest in and joint use of several short connecting and terminal roads, and it further desires important trackage rights. The operated mileage of the proposed system, it is stated, will be 7,044; the cost of the property devoted to public use as of January 1, 1928, will be $950,642,863; the gross revenue in 1928 of these roads was $233,107,073; the net railway operating income in 1928 was $44,875,656, and the per cent. of net railway operating income to cost of property was 4.72.

The Wabash application has several unique features which Bernhard Ostrolenk, writing in *The Annalist*, finds significant. For one thing, there is the emphasis on the duty to the public, the explanation being made that "the fundamental purpose of this application is the formation under Commission authority of an independent trunk-line, a system strong enough at its inception to stand alone in competition with the systems already established in Eastern territory, but peculiarly adapted to intensive development to meet the increasing transportation requirements of a great and growing territory." Protest is made against the dismemberment of such a strategically located system as the Wabash. "If it is feasible to link with the Wabash a number of other railroads in such a manner as to create a system comparable in competitive strength with the four other systems now in contemplation," no argument, we read, "is required to show that the public interest demands that this be done." Moreover, continues the application, "it is practicable to create a sixth system within the Eastern group, consisting primarily of the Lackawanna, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and certain other carriers, including the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, and the Virginian." The proposal bluntly declares that "no four-system grouping of Eastern territory is humanly possible without such merging of strictly competitive lines, such suppression of established identities in transportation service, such distortion of existing channels, and such disruption of trade as to defeat fundamental safeguards of the transportation act." As to financing the unification, the Wabash assures the Commission that "its poverty is a thing of the past" and the requisite banking support could be secured. The application is accompanied by a tabulation showing the following statistical comparison of the suggested six Eastern systems:

	Mileage	*Cost of Property*	*Gross Revenues*	*Net op. Income*	*Per cent. Return on Invest.*
Pennsylvania	14,585	$2,903,199,000	$818,210,000	$161,065,000	5.55
N. Y. Cent. incl. Bost. & Albany	13,324	2,154,867,000	626,749,000	115,309,000	5.35
Chesapeake & Ohio	8,568	1,193,078,000	327,412,000	74,141,000	6.21
Baltimore & Ohio	8,843	1,574,832,000	408,903,000	79,189,000	5.03
Wabash	7,044	950,642,000	233,107,000	44,875,000	4.72
Lackawanna	4,839	802,405,000	187,854,000	40,838,000	5.09



From *The Annalist*

THE PROPOSED "GREATER WABASH"—SHOWING ROUTES TO BE LINKED INTO A FIFTH EASTERN TRUNK-LINE

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Continued

Among railroad men, we read in the New York *Times*, the Wabash plan has both opponents and adherents. From the transportation standpoint it has certain advantages, particularly in preserving "the Wabash as a bridge route for trans-Mississippi river traffic." There is ground for believing that some efficiency and economies in the interchange of freight can be effected by the unification. On the other hand, there are the Clayton Act citations now pending against several of the larger carriers, including the Pennsylvania, because of its Wabash and Lehigh Valley holdings. The Pennsylvania owns 49 per cent. of the Wabash common stock. But the greatest weakness in the situation, we are told further in *The Times*, "is the relative poverty of the Wabash." The road was recently taken out of the hands of a receiver, and altho earnings have been built up at a rapid rate, at the present no dividends are paid on the common stock.

In Baltimore, a city which the Wabash would enter as a third trunk-line, the plan on its face would appeal to the people, says the Baltimore *Sun*. But the fly in the ointment is Pennsylvania ownership in Wabash—

Baltimore would not wish to see two trunk-lines here dominated by the Pennsylvania, if one of them were created largely at the expense of the Baltimore and Ohio's plan of expansion. The management of the Wabash, as well as that of the Pennsylvania, denies that the latter is concerned in the Wabash application. But, for the present, the city, while studying the Wabash scheme dispassionately, should maintain a reservation until the Wabash-Pennsylvania relations are definitely clarified.

St. Louis is a central point on the present Wabash line, and therefore St. Louisians, says *The Globe-Democrat* in the Missouri metropolis, are especially interested in this plan—

To be the center and directing point of a 7,044-mile unified system, the like of which does not now exist, and extending from three great Atlantic ports, not merely to the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, but as far as Kansas City and Omaha, amplifying direct service to the Pittsburgh and half a dozen other important industrial districts, would have local benefits of which St. Louis can not and ought not to be insensible.

In the financial center, *The Wall Street Journal* wonders whether the proposed greater Wabash can be a really independent line while Pennsylvania retains its Wabash and Lehigh Valley holdings. It further remarks that "so long as they are allowed to keep what they have, it will naturally serve the Pennsylvania and the New York Central to see five or six rather than four systems in their territory; still more would either welcome a sixth-system plan, if

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one of the six were to become its own appanage." Of course, continues *The Wall Street Journal*, the Wabash plan is not entirely new: "it is a revival of L. F. Loree's fifth trunk-line plan, itself an enlargement upon the eastern half of the late George Gould's scheme for a transcontinental railroad." But in this connection, it is interesting to find the same newspaper's Washington correspondent calling attention to rumors that Mr. Loree now has another merger plan of his own. This, it is thought, contemplates "an amalgamation of all New England railroads with the Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Reading, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Western Maryland and Virginian Railway, together with the new east-and-west line through the middle of Pennsylvania which Mr. Loree has long desired to build, but which the Interstate Commerce Commission so far has refused to sanction."

As these consolidation schemes with their conflicting disposals of various lines follow one another, it begins to look to the Baltimore *Sun* as tho the merger of railroads in the East has "degenerated into a game of grab." Blame for the delay in settling the consolidation problem has been laid to the door of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "as the months pass it begins to look as if a withdrawal of the Commission in favor of private initiative might not further the cause of railroad consolidation, but simply intensify rivalries among the private groups." This paper, indeed, inclines to the opinion that the most serious obstacles to consolidation are "the historic rivalries of the trunk-lines themselves":

> If any one mistakenly imagines that competition is dead in the railroad field, he will speedily learn the contrary when he begins to study the elaborately strategic campaigns of the various groups affected. Under the circumstances, it appears that, whatever changes are effected in the Transportation Act, a certain measure of legal compulsion will be unavoidable if definitive results are to be secured.

Antagonisms like those of the "railway consolidation era" of 1901-02 have reappeared, similarly notes the New York *Times*, "and so has use of credit on a large scale to strengthen the strategic position of one side or the other; with what ultimate results, even to the conceivable extent of blockading any effective settlement of the problem, it is not easy to say."

That the Interstate Commerce Commission is now likely to go ahead and work out a plan for general railroad consolidation, according to the existing Transportation Act, is the suggestion made by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*. This writer would not be surprized to hear the announcement of a consolidation plan early in the fall. On the other hand, Lee G. Lauck calls attention in the New York *Evening Post* to the pending Parker and Fess bills providing for separate voluntary

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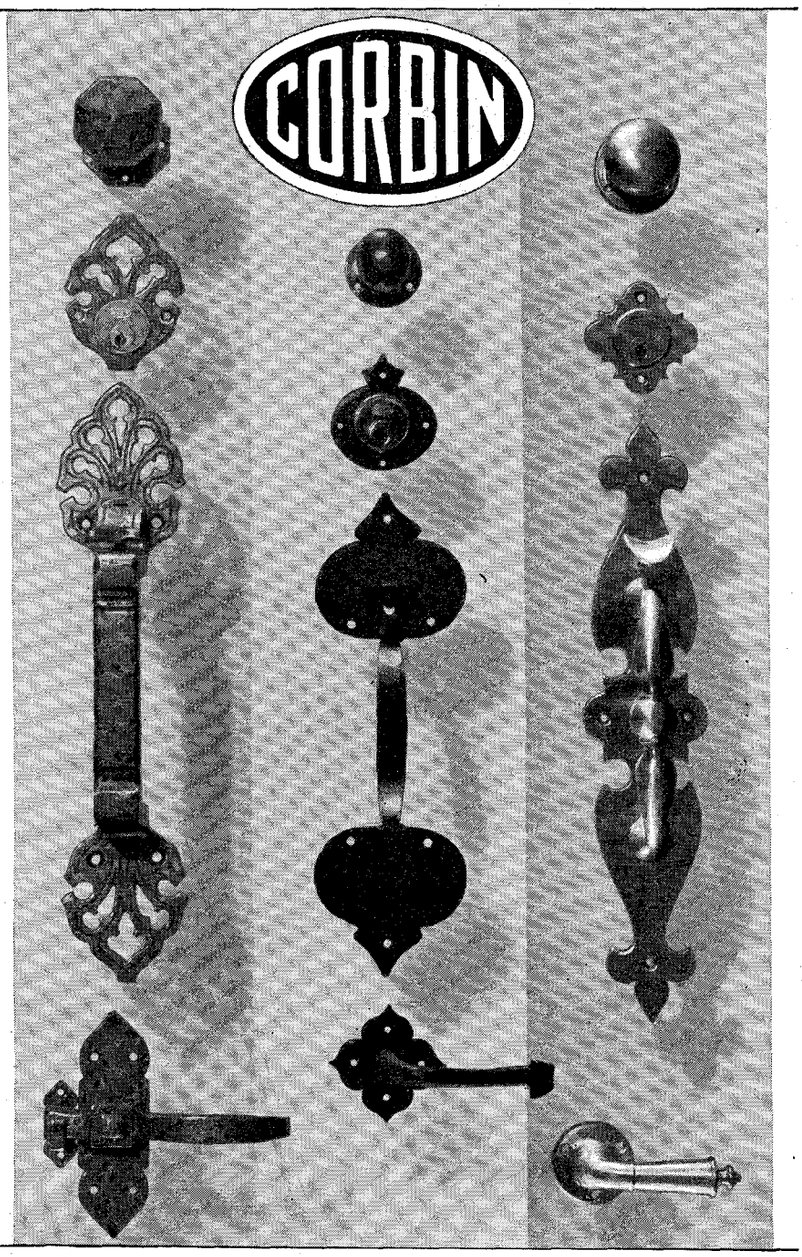

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consolidations subject to the approval of the Commission, and he feels that further progress toward consolidation must await the passage of some such measure at an early session of Congress. As Mr. Lauck sees it: "under the present law consolidation is not possible, and there are some disadvantages in the present system under which the roads may be brought under control but not consolidated."

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF TARIFF REVISION

"WE have been passing tariff acts ever since the beginning of the country's history," writes Clinton W. Gilbert to the New York *Evening Post* from Washington, where the Senate Finance Committee is hard at work whipping the new Hawley-Smoot tariff into shape. And during all these years the rates have gone up and down. While the average rates in the tariff bill can not be taken too seriously, "for averaging all the rates on commodities, important and unimportant, does not mean much," nevertheless the average does "indicate the tendency of a tariff." So Mr. Gilbert sets down as follows a list of the country's tariff acts with the average rate of duty prescribed by each:

The Act of 1789, with the average rate of 8 per cent. That is the first and the lowest on record. It was followed by the Act of 1812, with an average rate of 16 per cent. Then came the one of 1816, with an average rate of 25 per cent., and one two years later with a rate just a shade higher.

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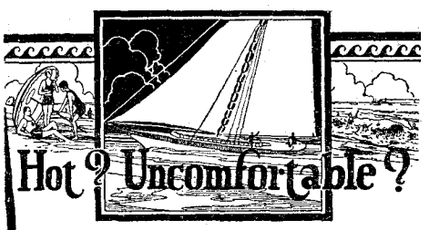
In 1861 it went back to about 31 per cent., staying there to 1864, when it went up to about 47 per cent., the highest point till that time. That tariff lasted till 1871.

From 1872 to 1883 the average was about 42 per cent., and from 1884 to 1890 about 43½ per cent. From 1891 to 1894 the highest of all tariffs prevailed, with an average rate of nearly 49 per cent. From 1895 to 1897 it was about 42 per cent.

Then it jumped, from 1898 to 1909, to about 47 per cent. From 1910 to 1913 it was off again to about 41 per cent. Then with the Wilson Administration it stood from 1914 to 1922 at about 27 per cent. The Fordney-McCumber bill, the existing law, raised it in the latter year to about 38 per cent. Just where the present revision will take it is not yet known, but obviously it will be up among the high tariffs, with well above 40 per cent. as an average.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 10.—Roger Q. Williams and Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, who flew the *Pathfinder* from Old Orchard, Maine, to Santander, Spain, reach Rome.

July 11.—China severs its diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and assumes almost complete control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which connects European and Asiatic Russia with the port of Vladivostok.

July 12. — Chinese troops are reported massed along the Russian border, following China's seizure of the Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway.

The German and Belgium governments agree upon a settlement of the Belgian claims for reimbursement for worthless German marks left in Belgium after the German invasion.

July 14.—The Polish airplane *Marshal Pilsudski*, which was trying for a trans-atlantic flight from Paris to New York, crashes on the Island of Graciosa, Azores, and Maj. Ludwig Idzikowski is killed and Maj. Casimir Kubala is injured. Capt. Dieudonne Coste and his navigator, Maurice Bellonte, French aviators, who were forced to turn back after they had neared the Azores, arrive in Paris.

The Chicago *Tribune's* airplane *'Untin' Bowler*, attempting to fly from Chicago to Berlin, is sunk and lost among the ice-fields of Hudson Straits, Labrador.

July 16.—Premier Poincaré is upheld on the United States debt pact by a majority vote of 65 in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Chinese Nationalist Government agrees to negotiate with Soviet Russia to settle the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria.

DOMESTIC

July 10.—Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, suspends Ying Kao, Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco, whose wife is alleged to be involved in smuggling opium into this country.

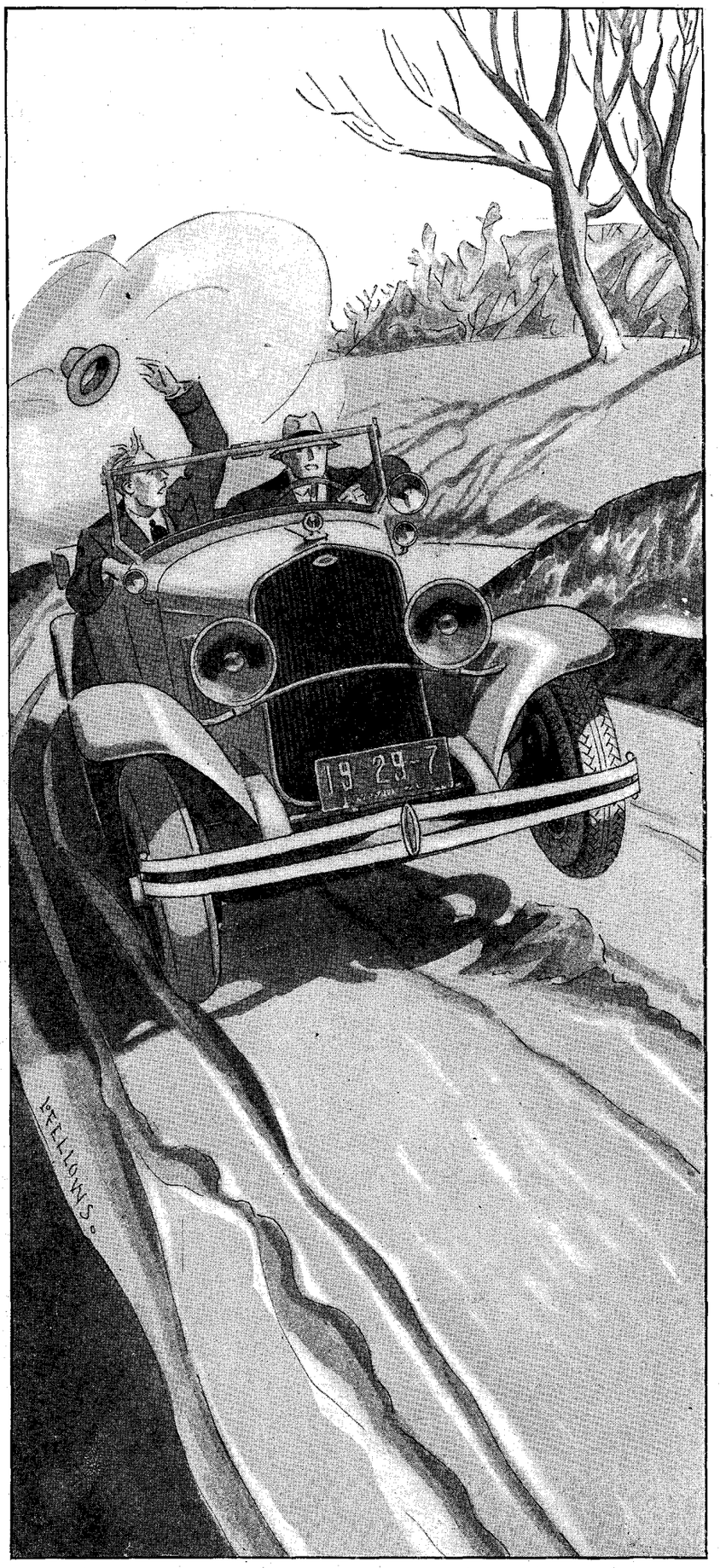
July 12.—After flying 246 hours, 43 minutes and 32 seconds, and establishing a refueling endurance record, Loren W. Mendell and Roland B. Rinehart are forced to land their biplane *Angeleno* at Los Angeles.

Charles S. Wilson, fruit farmer and former Commissioner of Agriculture of New York, is appointed to the Federal Farm Board by President Hoover.

Robert Henri, noted American painter, dies at his home in New York. He was sixty-four.

July 15.—The Farm Board holds its first meeting, and is addrest by President Hoover, who stresses the value of farmer-owned cooperatives, but warns the farmer not to expect economic restoration overnight.

July 16.—George W. Wickersham, Chairman of President Hoover's Crime Commission, suggests in a letter to the Governors' Conference, meeting in New London, Connecticut, that the States exercise internal police regulations to prevent the sale of intoxicants in saloons and speakeasies, leaving to the Federal Government the prevention of importation, manufacture and shipment of intoxicants in interstate commerce.



"Gee, I'm glad it was the Kelly-Springfield that took that bump! If it had been the other one we'd have been in a nice fix with no spare. I don't suppose the Kelly is even bruised."

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And Vice Versa.—Gentlemen frequently marry brunettes before they begin preferring blondes.—*The Looker-On.*

Pussyfooting.—"Doesn't he ever take advice?"

"Occasionally, when nobody is looking."—*New Haven Register.*

Second Nature.—"Little boy, don't you know what becomes of boys who use such bad language when they play marbles?"

"Yes'm, they grow up and play golf."—*Tenney Magazine.*

Free of Duty.—"Did you see much poverty in Europe?"

"Yes, indeed. A good deal. In fact I brought some back with me."—*Montreal Star.*

Deserves a Pension.—"Now there's what I call a fine servant."

"Yes, he's been in our family for hours."—*Life.*

Call the Truant Officer.—"How do you play hookey from correspondence school?"

"Oh, I send them an empty envelop."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wing of a Dodo.—"What does he like for his breakfast?"

"Anything I haven't got in the house!"—*Vancouver Province.*

Keep Off der Grass.—"Pappa, vat is science?"

"My, how could you be so stupid! Science is dose things vat says 'no smoking.'"—*Everybody's Weekly.*

Collected at the Source?—

Dogs Boarded by Week or Month.

HOT DOGS

—*Signs on the same property on the Lincoln Highway near Trenton, N. J.*

Crusty Planet.—"'Tis a hard worrld," said Timothy.

"It is that!" said Michael, "and I think so the more every time I put me pick in it!"—*U. P. Magazine.*

Goats and Sheep.—Club-car forward with comfortable lounge for those desiring to smoke. Observation-car in the rear for ladies and gentlemen.
—*Card in a Pullman smoking-room between Los Angeles and San Francisco.*

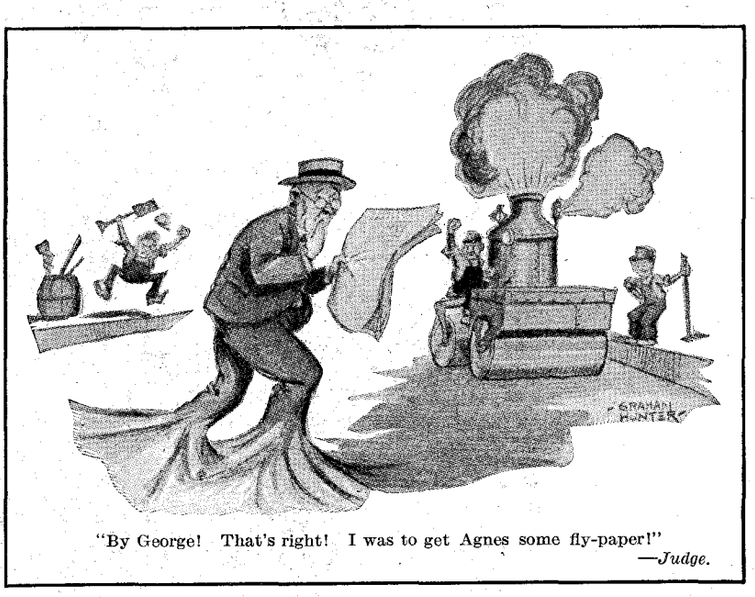
Listen to This, Girls.—A Nogales, Arizona, minister preached on "Angels and Suspender Buttons" last Sunday. Oh, don't laugh; the two are closely related. A woman who watches the state of suspender buttons comes about as near being an angel as any woman we know; and she's almost as rare.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Innocent Bystander.—A Chicago woman who shot a burglar modestly disclaims any credit for bravery. She thought it was her husband.—*Oakland Tribune.*

Miss Peroxide.—CHEMISTRY PROF.—"What is the most outstanding contribution that chemistry has given to the world?"

FROSH—"Blondes."—*Cougar's Paw.*

Telescoped Sleuth.—Just by the way, a wife hid herself in a rumble seat the other day to obtain evidence against her spouse. Later, it is related, she unfolded her discoveries in court. Nothing is said—and we admit a great curiosity—as to how she ever unfolded *herself.*—*Boston Herald.*



"By George! That's right! I was to get Agnes some fly-paper!"
—*Judge.*

Saving Mama's Muscles.—MOTHER (indolently)—"Willie, you've been a naughty boy. Go to the vibrator and give yourself a good shaking."—*The Pathfinder.*

Big Bertha Tactics.—"What are you standing over there throwing rocks at that little boy for?"

"I dassn't go closer, ma'am. He's got the whooping-cough."—*Goblin.*

Infant Martyr.—TOMMY—"Did you have influenza as bad as I did? I had to stay away from school for three weeks."

JOHN—"I had it much worse than that—I had it in the holidays."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Beg Pardon: Instatooshuns.—
Great American Institutions:
Liberries.
Moompitcher Shows.
Vawdavill Theayters.
Collitches. —*Life.*

Genuine Antiques.—A certain small restaurant was kept by a man who prided himself on his cooking. He was amazed to hear a young salesman criticize a pie, one day.

"Pie, young feller? Why, I made pies before you were born."

"O. K. But why sell 'em now?"—*Montreal Star.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Played Like the Bagpipes?—Among other novelties to be produced are two new corset solos.—*New York World.*

Like Old Times in Alabama.—$400 to $800 per month commissions to hustler who can sell colored people.—*Birmingham News.*

Florida Physic.—
GUARDSMAN BETTER
AFTER SNAKE BITE
—*Orlando Morning Sentinel.*

Blue-Ribbon Wrecks.—Wanted to Buy—Old and crippled horses. Will pay $10.00 if in good shape.—*Ad in the Walsh County* (*N. Dak.*) *Record.*

Home for the Gods.—Nine-room home on Talbot Road, with 4 snow-capped peaks and 2 river systems. — *Ad in the Morning Oregonian.*

Certainly Needs Explaining.—Lodge, Sir Oliver—"Why I Believe in Personal Immorality."—*Library catalog in the San Jose Mercury-Herald.*

Sat Upon.—H. P. 878. H. D. 291. An Act for the Control and Suppression of
LENA M. DAY, Sec.
—*Portland Press Herald.*

Who's Who in Kansas City.—Mr. K——, his wife, two children and a maid slept soundly as the intruder went from room to room. He removed $40 from Mrs. K——'s trouser pocket.—*Kansas City Journal-Post.*

Get Your Ear-Muffs.—
Offertory—My Lord, What a
.....Quartet
—*Y. W. C. A. Glee Club program in the Elmira Star-Gazette.*

Athletic Statesman.—Many of the friends of the Bishop of Norwich have presented him with a 20 h.p. six-cylinder Sunbeam limousine, which was handed to him by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks.—*The Field.*

Might Beat the 100-yds. Dash Record.—Man—Able-bodied man of strong will power wanted to take care of large, savage lion; must be fond of animals and a good runner.—*Ad in the Washington Star, a yellowed clipping of uncertain age.*

Where's That Check-book?—There is one drawback to the complete happiness over Camp Pocahontas—there will be some Girl Scouts whose parents feel unable to stand the expense of having a daughter in camp, and now comes the time for kind friends to play the part of Fairy Godmother! Seven thousand dollars will give a Girl Scout a happy week at Camp Pocahontas.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

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